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THE CHINA PRESS

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MR. KYLE TELLS OF EXPERIENCE AS BANDITS' CAPTIVE

Safe In Peking, He Gives Story Of Harrowing Seven Weeks

DIRT WORST TRIAL

And Brigands Wouldn't Let Him Sleep Because He Snored

NEEDS LONG REST

Is Surprised He Is Still Alive After Narrow Escapes

From Our Own Correspondent

Peking, May 4.—Mr. G. A. Kyle, Chief Engineer to the Government Ry's Chuchow-Chinchow and Chowkiakow Hsianyang Lines that are being built by the Siems, Carey Railway and Canal Company, who was captured by Chinese brigands on the morning of March 4 and kept prisoner by them until the 25th of April, returned to Peking a few days ago, and, now feeling fit enough to do so was good enough to tell his story to the representative of THE CHINA PRESS in Peking, in his room at the Grand Hotel des Wagons Lits today.

The first part of his story is of course fairly well known, as it is the same as that told by Mr. Purcell and printed in THE CHINA PRESS of April 12. This story Mr. Kyle confirms in detail. "The party that started from Peking on March 1," said Mr. Kyle, "consisted of myself, Mr. Purcell, Mr. P. S. Wu, an American-educated Chinese engineer, Mr. Hu, a technical expert connected with the Chow-Hsiang Railway, Dr. Ngao and Mr. T'eng Chu-hu.

First Two Days Quiet

"We reached Yenchang, one of the principal stations on the Kin-Han line, about halfway through Honan, on the morning of March 2, and immediately set off by cart for our destination, which was a short cut to Lohokow on the line of the survey now being made for the Chow-Hsiang Railway, and eventually to Chengtu. The first day passed without incident as did also the second, we covering in the two days some 120 li, fifty li the first day and seventy the second. In order to enable us to pass with safety through what was known, or reported, to be a somewhat disquieted district, we had been provided with a military escort, consisting of four soldiers from Peking and 20 supplied by the local official; and this escort was considered adequate although we were taking over $12,000 in hard cash with us, partly for payment of our own way but also for the needs of two surveying parties we had on the work. Our party had engaged 14 carts, and were supposed to be protected by the soldiers that were with us.

Attacked on Third Day

"On the morning of the third day out, that is to say, March 4, we had made about half a morning's journey, when we were attacked by the bandits, and only two soldiers fired shots to protect us. One Peking police and a yamen soldier, and the balance of our local escort precipitately left us and hid in the village. At the same time our carters made for a quadrangular building not far off, which was very probably a former inn, for it was supplied with compartments on three sides such as might have been used for the accommodation of guests. We were no sooner in this building than it appeared as if we were surrounded by robbers, for shots seemed to come from all directions. It looks to me very much as if there had been collusion in the matter, for if there was not it was a great stroke of luck for the robbers that we should have been so beautifully cornered, and that at the same time the greater part of our escort should have stampeded. Two mules were killed and one wounded in the compound. We did not at the time, however, think anything about collusion or anything else but looking after ourselves.

"Purcell and myself tried to hold the gateway and fired on the rob-

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China Conditions Summed Up In Report Of Association

Mr. A. G. Stephen, Chairman Of British Organisation, Gives Lengthy Review At Annual Meeting

The annual general meeting of the China Association was held yesterday evening at the Shanghai Club when the chairman, Mr. A. G. Stephen, discussed the report for the year, and new committeemen were named.

Following is the chairman's speech:

"Gentlemen,—the annual report has been in your hands for some days and I take it I may assume that it has had some portion of your attention and that at least some of it has been perused by you with interest. Following the usual custom I now propose shortly to dwell upon the various matters which are referred to in the report and which have had your Committee's attention during the past year. I am pleased to be able to report to you that there have been no more casualties amongst members of this Branch of the Association who have joined H. M. forces and it is gratifying to note that military distinctions have been awarded to several—I can only repeat what I said last year, voicing I feel sure the feeling of you all, that we wish all those who are now fighting our country's battles or who have gone to join with that object in view, the best of luck and safe return.

Increase In Membership

"I again am glad to be in a position to report that there has been an increase in membership—not so great as last year, that could hardly be expected as the figure rose by nearly one hundred, but still an increase, which testifies to the interest taken in the Association—I hope no member will lose an opportunity of getting any friends to join during the coming year.

"Our secretary, Mr. Master, has decided to offer his services to his country in the fighting line and proceeds home shortly so he has tendered his resignation.

"All of us must recognise the sacrifice he is making in this decison—he is a man that can ill be spared from the community for many reasons, both public and private and I am certain we all feel that in him Shanghai is giving its best.

"We are sure he will distinguish himself in whatever sphere of service that may be allotted to him and we can only hope that he will come through safely and soon be back with us again. I wish to take this opportunity to express the obligations of the Committee for the able and tactful way he had done his duties.

"We have been fortunate enough to secure the services of Mr. K. E. Newman, assistant legal adviser to the Council, who will act as secretary during Mr. Master's absence. Being in the Municipal service he is not permitted to ask for any emolument for outside work such as this and he has accordingly very kindly consented to act in an honorary capacity.

"Sir John Jordan returned to China in September last when your Committee, jointly with the Committee of the British Chamber of Commerce, had the honor of entertaining him at luncheon and welcoming him back. Sir John made a few remarks on the condition of affairs in Europe which were of peculiar interest, coming as they did from one in a position really to know. I think we may congratulate ourselves on having a man of Sir John's caliber, one who understands the Chinese so thoroughly and who enjoys their confidence in such an unprecedented degree at the head of our Legation in Peking at the present time. I think I may safely say that there is no one more fitted for the post and no one better qualified to cope with the situations continually arising through the present unsettled condition of affairs in China and internal troubles through which she is passing.

Chinese Affairs

"I do not intend to add very much to what is set out in the

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Figures Rise Steadily To Tank Week Goal

£179,200 Already Paid In By Subscribers To British War Loan

Figures showed another marked advance yesterday toward the £250,000 goal set for the British Tank Week campaign.

A total of £179,200 had been registered as going through the banks or sent direct to London since Saturday when the banking hours closed yesterday afternoon. The Tank was again impressively present on the streets throughout the day and further attention was attracted to the campaign by telegraphic advices to buy bonds, sent out by the Committee, and by striking advertisements in various windows and display places about town.

Following are the amounts registered up to 4 p.m. yesterday:

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China....	£25,800
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	£87,050
International Banking Corporation	£25,200
Mercantile Bank of India...	£1,750
Direct Remittance by T/T and D/D through London offices	£11,900
China Japan War Savings Association	£27,500
	£179,200

RUMANIAN PEACE TREATY READY FOR SIGNATURE

Economic Agreement With Austria And Germany Also Reached And Initialled

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, May 5.—The Austrian, German and Rumanian representatives have initialled the economic treaty which supplements the Rumanian treaty of peace. All the peace treaties between Austria, Germany and Rumania are now ready for signature.

Red Cross Meeting At Palace Hotel Today

Allied Committee To Be Named For Coming Campaign

The International meeting called by the American Red Cross Committee for the purpose of organising for the Red Cross drive, to be launched May 20, will be held at the Palace Hotel at 4.30 p.m. today.

The Allied Consuls and heads of the large hongs have been invited and there will be brief speeches touching on the Society's war relief work. A large committee of allied nationals is to be named for activities in connection with the drive. All allies and neutrals interested in Red Cross work are invited to attend.

U. S. Hospital Wrecked By German Airmen

Enemy Flyers Deliberately Bomb Station But Only Two Doctors Are Hurt

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, May 6.—German airmen have deliberately destroyed an American hospital near the front but only two doctors were injured, as the hospital was evacuated at the beginning of April.

NORWAY'S WAR LOSSES OVER MILLION TONS

755 Ships Sunk, With 966 Men Drowned; 700 More Men Missing

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 6.—Up to April 30, 755 Norwegian vessels, totalling over a million tons, have been lost owing to the war and 966 Norwegian sailors drowned. Fifty-three ships, the crews totalling over 700 men, are missing, two-thirds of which are believed to be war losses.

Wounded Tommies On Their Way Back To England

These British Tommies, totally incapacitated for further war duty, were released from German prison camps and exchanged for an equal number of German soldiers held in English prison camps. The Tommies are bound for England, accompanied by Dutch Red Cross nurses.

VISCOUNT FRENCH MADE IRISH LORD LIEUTENANT

John Dillion Says Present Government Will Fall On Conscription Issue

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 6.—Press Bureau: Field Marshal Viscount French has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Mr. Edward Shortt, M.P. for Newcastle-on-Tyne, Chief Secretary for Ireland, while Mr. F. E. Duke has been appointed Lord Justice of Appeal.

Mr. John Dillon, the leader of the Nationalist Party, and Mr. Devalera, the leader of the Sinn Fein, from the same platform on Sunday at Ballaghadereen, in Mr. John Dillon's constituency of East Mayo, delivered addresses against conscription to a demonstration of 15,000 persons.

Mr. Dillon said that if the Irish people kept united and determined for another two months they would defeat conscription. He was convinced this question would destroy the Government but to achieve unity Committees throughout the country must be organised in a spirit of frank and friendly co-operation. He was sincerely desirous to give fair representation to all sections from each parish. Unless unity was achieved the whole game would be thrown into the hands of the military. There was an impression in the country that the danger has passed. That impression was totally false. The Government was undoubtedly staggered but it would be a disastrous mistake to allow the determination of the people to slacken.

Mr. Dillon suggested the formation of Parish Committees attached to every church and chapel. Thus, if the struggle was forced upon them, the Church would be their rallying point. If the central organisation was destroyed, instructions would reach the people through the national organisations, especially the priests, for the Church in the supreme hour of national danger would come to the rescue of the people. He was convinced that it would take an army which England could ill spare to enforce conscription in Ireland.

Mr. Devalera said that his followers would unite with the Nationalists to defeat conscription. With regard to East Cavan the Sinn Fein would only submit to one arbitrator; namely, the free choice of the electors.

To meet the shortage of silver in Ireland, which has been ascribed to hoarding, a large amount of silver coin arrived in Dublin yesterday from England.

The Weather

Fine. The maximum temperature yesterday was 70 and the minimum 52.1, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 77.7 and 48.2.

Third Liberty Loan Is Oversubscribed By Billion Dollars

Fifteen Million Different Persons Took Out Bonds In Successful Campaign

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, May 5.—The unofficial figures indicate that the third Liberty Loan has been oversubscribed by a billion dollars and the subscribers number 15,000,000. The Loan closed at midnight amidst patriotic demonstrations.

According to a cablegram recently received, the Secretary of the Treasury decided that oversubscriptions to the third loan would be accepted and not rejected, as in the first two loans.

ANOTHER OUTBREAK OF HAWKERS EXPECTED

Handbills Circulated Stirring Men Up To Call Another Strike Today

Carpenters are on the verge of striking and the hawkers who so rudely disturbed the peace of the Settlement last week are again ready to start something. Trouble is brewing and the police are set, police officials admitting yesterday that either the carpenters or the hawkers would cause trouble today or tomorrow.

Carpenters working in the Settlement draw the munificent sum of $6.55 monthly with chow and they maintain it is not enough. So they intend to strike.

The hawkers are using the Chinese city for their stamping ground. Handbills have been circulated with the information that the International Police have poisoned four hawkers arrested during the riots. Slaughter houses in the Settlement have been requested to cease killing in order to prevent the sale of meats in local markets. Everything was normal at the slaughter houses yesterday. An outbreak is probable today.

New Japanese Loan For China Reported

Will Be For £2,000,000 And Involve Telegraph Reorganisation, Is Report

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 6.—The Peking correspondent of the Times in a message dated April 24 states that a syndicate of Japanese banks is about to conclude a loan for £2,000,000 for the reorganisation of the Chinese telegraphs under Japanese supervision. The Japanese have also concluded an agreement with the Chinese Government with reference to wireless telegraphy.

UKRAINE DIFFICULTIES ADMITTED BY GERMANS

Debate In Reichstag Reveals Troubles In Getting Expected Foodstuffs

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, May 5.—The difficulties of Germany in the Ukraine were clearly brought out during the statement made by Vice-Chancellor von Payer in the Reichstag and the subsequent debate.

Vice-Chancellor von Payer admitted that the German entered the Ukraine not merely for the purpose of restoring order but because they wanted foodstuffs as speedily as possible. He said that the Rada was powerless to make the population deliver grain and its communistic theories, moreover, were not reciprocated by the peasants, hence the trouble which led to the overthrow of the Government.

Vice-Chancellor von Payer, after describing the alleged plot to assassinate German officers, said that it was most regrettable that some members were arrested while the Rada was still sitting. General von Eichhorn had immediately apologised for the blunder and the German commander responsible was immediately dismissed. The new Government which was being formed by Hetman Skoropabski, whom the peasants had elected, had agreed to the formation of German field tribunals. The new Government refused to recognise theories that denied the ownership of the soil. It had agreed on the necessity for concluding a long-term economic agreement with the Central Powers and to negotiate for the reimbursement of the military assistance rendered by Germany.

Herr Scheidemann declared that the policy described by Vice-Chancellor von Payer was incomprehensible. The people of the Ukraine did not stand behind Skoropadski and the supply of grain could not thus be retained for Germany.

Herr Erzberger said that the shape taken by eastern questions would decide the entire future shaping of Europe and he urged that the Political Department of the German Government should be the sole deciding factor in the Ukraine.

Baron von dem Busche, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, denied that Skoropadski was supported only by the big landowners.

Under-Secretary Braun, replying to a question whether stores of grain in the Ukraine really existed, said that experts said so and they estimated the supplies at two million tons. Herr Braun then described the difficulties of securing the fulfilment of the treaty for supplying the Central Powers, remarking, among other things, that nothing could be purchased without

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BRITISH GUNFIRE PUTS EARLY CHECK ON ENEMY ATTACK

Artillery Smothers Attempt To Make New Advance In Flanders

ALL PLANS UPSET

Germans Backed In Effort To Find Opening For Surprise

HINDERED BY RAIN

Organisation Behind Teuton Lines Reported In Great Confusion

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 6.—Newspaper correspondents in France state that the British gunfire in Flanders during the past three days has completely prevented any enemy movement. The enemy had undoubtedly prepared an attack against the Allied positions for Saturday but the British gunners smothered it before it could be launched. This has increased the disorganisation in the enemy rear.

Military experts emphasise the difficulty of the enemy in finding a target which will take the Allies by surprise. Certain points of importance are carefully watched and if other points are attacked the Allied reserves will reach the battlefield as quickly as the German reserves. They are confident Mount Kemmel will be recovered if the enemy fails to advance a little in this region.

Fighting All Local

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported last evening:

The French took a number of prisoners during local fighting in the night in the neighborhood of Locre. Today there have been artillery actions and local encounters at different points of the front.

Aviation.—The mist yesterday cleared slightly during the afternoon and we dropped nine tons of bombs on the Chaulnes railway and Estaires.

There was little fighting in the air. We brought down one machine and drove down four out of control. Two of ours are missing. Two of our machines previously reported as missing have returned.

Despite the continuance of the unfavorable weather during the night we dropped over three tons of bombs on Chaulnes and Bapaume.

Counter-attack Fails, Says Berlin

(By wireless).—A German official communique reports:

After a very strong artillery preparation, French Divisions attacked at Kemmel and near Bailleul but were repulsed with heavy losses. We took over 300 prisoners.

Our fire prevented the development of an English attack westward of Bailleul.

Strong English thrusts southward of Hebuterne failed.

Reciprocal artillerying revived in the evening on both sides of the Somme, especially at Villers-Bretonneux, and on the west bank of the Avre.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters reported yesterday:

Some disorganisation is indicated among the enemy troops, who have been hindered by the heavy rains.

The Franco-British forces, in the course of a successful operation between Locre and Drancourt, advanced their positions on a front of 1,000 yards to an average depth of 500 yards. We took forty-eight prisoners and the French about thirty-two.

We drove the enemy out from two or three ruined farms and took some high ground near Koudekot. The French, continuing the operation on our flank, carried some strongly held buildings in the neighboring sector. All the counter-efforts of the enemy were broken up with considerable loss.

These local successes are of distinct tactical value as they strengthen our defenses of the approach

to Scherpenberg and Mount Rouge.

Germans Disappointed In Tanks

There is little doubt that the new German tanks are proving a disappointment and are developing various defects in actual service. Their ponderous weight makes maneuvering on bad ground difficult, and, generally, they are much inferior to ours.

The German tanks more resemble the French heavy pattern than ours. They weigh 45 tons and the highest speed they can attain is ten miles an hour but only for a short time, as the motors become overheated. Their protective qualities are poor, despite their weight. The armoring varies from between sixteen to twenty-eight millimeters and armor-piercing rifle ammunition will perforate the hull anywhere. They are twenty-three feet long and the little conning-tower in which the driver sits is hinged, being so high that when the tank is put on a train for transport it will not clear bridges. Observation is very poor as the ground is invisible from the interior for some distance ahead. The armament consists of one 57-millimeter gun and six heavy machine-guns mounted on each side and astern, but the gun ports are vulnerable. The crew consists of one officer and eighteen of other ranks, so that the interior is packed like a sardine-tin. The Germans seem to be repeating all our initial mistakes with a few of their own added.

Gun Duels On French Front

Paris, May 5.—The official communique issued this evening reports:

There have been intermittent reciprocal artillery actions north and south of the Avre.

Eleven German aeroplanes were brought down on Friday and Saturday and twenty-three forced to descend in their own lines.

Our machines dropped 28,000 kilogrammes of projectiles on the railway stations, depots and cantonments of Ham, Chaulnes, Jassy, Peronne and St. Quentin.

PRAISE FROM AMERICANS FOR ZEEBRUGGE RAID

Commanders Of Navy And Marines Send Congratulations To British Navy

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 5.—Tributes to the heroism of the British at Zeebrugge from American Admiral Sims and Major-General Biddle, of the United States Marines, are published.

The former says: "We need have little fear of the outcome of the struggle with such convincing demonstration of the morale of the great service on which we are largely dependent for the maintenance of the chivalry and freedom of the High Seas."

Major General Biddle remarks: "Such achievements must give heart and pride to every man of every nation engaged in the great struggle. The men of the United States Army salute the men of the British Navy with boundless admiration and profound respect."

Amsterdam, May 6.—The Telegraaf states that seventy Germans were killed and 230 wounded in the British attack on Zeebrugge. The Germans have compelled a thousand Belgians to repair the damage.

Turkish Warships Are At Sebastopol

Biggest Part Of Russian Black Sea Fleet Taken, Is Claim

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 5.—A Turkish official communique reports:

Heavy fighting continues east of the Jordan.

On the Irak front the British advanced south of Kerkuk.

The Germans, occupying Sebastopol, found the greater part of the Russian Black Sea Fleet and merchantmen in the harbor. Several Turkish warships, including the Goeben, have arrived at Sebastopol.

BOLSHEVIK GOVERNMENT ACCUSES ALLIED CONSULS

Note Charges Them With Helping Counter-Revolution, says Japanese Report

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 5.—The Tokio correspondent of the Times in a message dated April 29, states that the Asahi correspondent in Moscow says that the Foreign Commissary has handed to the Consuls-General representing Japan, Great Britain, France and the United States a Note accusing them of participating in a plot against the Soviet government and alleging that the representatives of these Powers in Vladivostok and Peking are negotiating a counter-revolutionary reorganisation.

The Tokio correspondent of the Times also states that the Bolshevists have recently been examining and subjecting to indignities Japanese subjects in Siberian towns.

French Guns Wreck Long-Range Cannon

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, May 5.—It is confirmed that a French battery destroyed one of the German long-range guns bombarding Paris.

SUN YAT-SEN RESIGNS AS CANTON LEADER

Quits As Generalissimo When Parliament Reorganises Southern Government

Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, May 7.—A message from Canton states that a meeting of the extraordinary Parliament on the 4th passed a resolution in favor of forming a joint Government with the Southwestern provinces by 70 votes to 27. Sun Yat-sen has resigned.

Split Between Tuchuns Caused North's Defeat

(*From Our Own Correspondent*)

Peking, May 3.—Whilst there is no extreme alarm here as to the military situation resulting from the reverses in Hunan, it cannot be denied that the events of the past few days have caused anxiety, though not altogether on military grounds. It is contended that the fall of Yuhhsien and other places, as reported, is to be interpreted rather as a sign of disagreement between Tsao Kun and Chang Hual-chi than as having any military significance. It is stated that the prime minister on his recent trip had to bring about an understanding between Tsao Kun and Chang Hual-chi, and another understanding between Tsao Kun and Tuchun Wang of Hupeh.

The misunderstanding between the latter pair was not difficult to remove, but that between Tsao Kun and Chang Hual-chi was a more difficult problem, and it was some time before Chang Hual-chi would even consent to meet the Prime Minister, who he supposed was entirely on the side of Tsao Kun. Eventually they met, but the reconciliation that General Tuan was able to effect was not very complete; and it seems to have broken down as soon as General Tuan's back was turned. The result is, say those most closely concerned here, that General Chang Hual-chi is fighting without spirit and does not greatly care whether he wins or loses.

This may be all very true, but it does not alter the fact that in the eyes of the world the northern army has suffered reverses, and these reverses will be read through any improved terms that the north may offer the south. It is not expected that any improved terms will be offered, but that instead the north will harden its heart, as in the day of the provocation in the wilderness. The militarists are certainly looking somewhat blue, and are doubtless feeling it, whatever explanations they may have provided for general consumption.

Tang Shao-Yi Is Coming To Meet Hayashi Here

Former Premier Tang Shao-yi and former Ministers Tang Hualung and Ling Chang-ming, who are now all in Japan, are coming to Shanghai to meet Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister, to discuss peace plans, according to informations from the Japanese Legation in Peking.

The situation of Changsha is critical. The city is being held by Garrison Commissioner Shih Chungping, whose two battalions were almost entirely annihilated in the vicinity of Nanyung, Kwangtung. The Anhui forces are holding Yuanchow, Hunan, under the command of Li Chuan, whose arms and munitions have been practically exhausted.

In answer to the accusation by General Chang Hual-chi that no help was given him during the retreat of his troops, General Chang Ching-yao explained that since the railway between Lilien and Chuchow was commandeered by the rebels, it was impossible for him to send reinforcements in a short time.

The bill for the reorganisation of the military government in Canton was passed at the extraordinary session of Parliament Monday. One hundred and twenty-four votes were cast, of which 97 voted in favor of the bill.

The newly organised An Fu clique under the leadership of General Ni Shih-chung of Anhui has become very active. A large sum has been obtained from its members and it expects to control the coming election of members for the new Parliament.

Cathedral Students Give Play Tomorrow

Shakespearean Representation At Lyceum; Prize Money To War Funds This Year

Children of the Cathedral Schools, British, will give a representation of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" at the Lyceum Theater tomorrow at 5 p.m. During the interval Lady Sausmarez will award the prize certificates.

Certificates only are being distributed this year, instead of the usual prizes. This is at a suggestion of the children themselves who asked that the funds usually expended for the prizes be given to war funds. The money will be so used.

Largest Cornmill In Austria Burned

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, May 5.—A fire has destroyed the largest corn-mill in Austria at Wysotchan. The damage is estimated at several million Kronen. The cause of the fire is not known.

Greek Colonel Killed For Helping Germans

Officer Who Surrendered To Bulgarians Assassinated By Interned Greeks

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Athens, May 5.—A German report recently announced the death from apoplexy at Goerlitz of Colonel Hazzopoulos, who surrendered Serres and Kavalla to the Bulgarians. It has now been ascertained that Colonel Hazzopoulos was murdered by a Greek sergeant as the result of a conspiracy among the Greek officers interned at Goeplitz.

TESTIMONY BEGUN IN FIRE INSURANCE CASE

Adjusters Insinuated Arson Followed Theft Of Cotton, Mr. Arnhold Says.

Taking of testimony was begun yesterday in the Tls. 16,276 action brought by the Oriental Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co. against the Lancashire Insurance Co. for insurance claimed due as a result of the big godown fire of last October. The proceedings were heard by Sir Havilland de Sausmarez in the British Supreme Court, Mr. D. McNeill appearing for the plaintiffs and Mr. R. N. Macleod for the defendant company.

The first witness heard was Mr. H. E. Arnhold, who stated that the transfer of insurance had not been made on the Saturday previous to the fire, because the Portuguese clerk Encarnacao at the time was carrying his own work and that usually done by three foreigners. Witness objected to the haphazard method of doing business and Encarnacao assured witness that the company was carrying Tls. 200,000 in excess of the property value.

Messrs. O'Neil and Commons, adjusters, came to office of witness November 19 and informed Mr. Arnhold that following a count of hoops in godowns K and K1 that a large shortage was evident. Witness said that the adjusters insinuated that the goods might have been stolen and the building fired to conceal the theft. Mr. Arnhold pledged his assistance but did not desire to accuse the compradore without sufficient proof. The mill force might have been disorganised as the compradore obtained all workers, said the witness.

Mr. Arnhold related in detail the happenings at the meeting November 9 when he was told that it was a physical impossibility for the yarn claimed to have been in K1. At the meeting representatives of the Yangtsze and South British companies agreed to pay the claim for 550 bales outstanding subject to refund if it were later proved that the yarn was not there. Witness insisted on further inquiries before he would agree.

He interviewed the mill manager and the godown man. The former believed that the 530 bales were on the premises but did not know in which godown and the godown man confessed to making alterations which covered the fact on the instructions of Mr. Encarnacao. The latter was then confronted with this information and he at once said he was glad the matter had come out, as he had wanted to tell witness on repeated occasions, but had not had the courage to do so.

Witness then went on to show how the recounting of the hoops was done during the Christmas holidays by Messrs. Louis Moore and Co. owing to the failure of the adjusters to make arrangements to have this done by Messrs. Noel, Murray and Co.

The case will be resumed today.

The American-Oriental Banking Corporation

15 Nanking Road.

$1 opens a Savings Account

$50 opens a Checking Account

To illustrate vividly how "money makes money," the following table of ten cents a day saved is worth presenting:

End of		Interest at 4%
1st year	$36.50	$1.47
2nd "	74.47	3.00
3rd "	113.98	4.60
4th "	155.08	6.26
5th "	197.84	7.99
6th "	242.33	9.78
7th "	288.61	11.65
8th "	336.77	13.60
9th "	386.87	15.63
10th "	439.00	17.73
11th "	493.23	19.92
12th "	549.65	22.20
13th "	608.35	24.57
14th "	669.43	27.04
15th "	732.97	29.61
16th "	799.08	32.28
17th "	867.86	35.06
18th "	939.42	37.95
19th "	1,013.87	40.96
20th "	1,091.33	....

Every man, woman and child with an income of less than Tls. 500 a month should have a savings account.

Add a link each month to your chain of independence.

$1 opens a Savings Account

$50 opens a Checking Account

GRAVEL CHIEF ITEM IN DUTCH-GERMAN DISPUTE

Export Of Road Materials From Netherlands Permitted, Minister Announces

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

The Hague, May 5.—Speaking in the Chamber today the Minister for Foreign Affairs said that the measures Germany desired were originally only partly acceptable.

These measures were the resumption of the transport, which has ceased since 1917, between Germany and Belgium, by the Dutch waterways, of sand, gravel and broken stone without the Netherlands insisting on expert inquiry regarding the employment of the materials previously transported. The Dutch authorities objected to the uncontrolled transport of unlimited quantities of sand, gravel and broken stone as infringing the obligations of Dutch neutrality.

The Germans then stated that they desired permission respecting 1,600,000 tons annually. Holland agreed as this figure was below the maximum quantity which it expressed to the two interested Governments was necessary for the ordinary upkeep of the roads in Belgium and therefore Holland was justified in withdrawing the stipulation regarding expert investigation. Simultaneously Germany declared her willingness not to use material for military purposes.

Germany further demanded the unhindered right of export of 250,000 tons of gravel a month from Holland to Belgium.

During the somewhat long standing Dutch prohibition of its transport, the exportation, usually free, of sand and gravel had been seriously hindered and Holland no longer had strong reason for withholding acquiescence in a wish concerning a Dutch product whose export was not prohibited.

Germany desired the resumption of the transport of merchandise by the Belgo-German railway via Roermond, which Germany itself stopped at the beginning of the war. The terms of the convention signed by Holland and Germany on October 12, 1874 debarred and objection by the Dutch Government.

Germany also desired the free transport of all merchandise over this railway except aeroplanes, arms and munitions. The question of the transport of troops did not arise but Holland was unable to permit the transport of army supplies by virtue of the principle of international law expressly set forth in article 2 of its proclamation of neutrality.

Peking-Hankow Line Will Arm Its Cars

Soldiers To Be Attached To Trains As Protection Against Robbers

Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, May 7.—The Peking-Hankow Railway authorities have decided, as a protection against robbers, to attach armored-cars to their trains between Shuntehfu and Wushangkwan. Altogether there are four express and ordinary passenger trains every day on this section of the line and twenty soldiers will be attached to each.

Correspondence

Assist The Tank Committee!

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir,—May I avail myself of the hospitality of your columns to express my admiration of the efforts which are being made this week to collect subscriptions for the British Government 5% War Loan?

On Saturday last our Consul-General referred to the number of British subjects detained in Shanghai by insurmountable obstacles who "long to be at grips with the Boches" and to these I would recommend the opportunity now offered them of firing silver bullets which will carry further than the German big gun can throw its shell, half around the world.

I feel sure that all members of the Society over which I have the honor to preside will assist to the limits of their ability the efforts of the Tank Committee. Yours faithfully.

Robert S. Ivy,
President St. George's Society.
Shanghai, May 6, 1918.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. May 10
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. May 11
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. May 13
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. May 15

For U.S. Canada and Europe:—
Per O.S.K. s.s. Chicago M. May 15
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Suwa Maru May 19

For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Shidzuoka M. May 8

MAILS DUE

From U.S. Canada and Europe:—
Per T.K.K. s.s. Korea Maru May 11
Per C.P.R. s.s. E. of Japan May 15

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AMERICAN WOMEN ENJOY A PROGRAM ON KOREA

Recitations, Songs And Talk On Women Of Hermit Kingdom Are Heard

A paper on the women of Korea, recitations, songs and musical selections by Korean girls and an exhibition of Korean curios comprised the interesting program at the meeting of the American Women's Club at the Carlton yesterday. The program was under the direction of Mrs. G. R. Loehr and the three Korean girls assisting were Misses Lee, Ouh and Char. Miss Dau, a Chinese student, recited a Korean fairy tale.

Education, dress, customs, literature, characteristics, religion and civilisation of the Koreans were described in Mrs. Loehr's interesting paper. She told of the increase in schools since the coming of American missionaries and later under Japanese control, described the quaint marriage ceremony and portrayed the home life of the Korean women.

"One idea of a Korean woman's Heaven," said Mrs. Loehr, "is a place where clothes never become soiled and where everything is cleanliness. The Korean woman is a beauty worshipper and this is seen in the literature. They are very religious and the men believe that religion is a woman's business.

"Taoism, Buddhism and Confucianism are the original religions of Korea and some for the fear of missing something, embrace them all," said Mrs. Loehr.

"Korean women are not respected in life," continued the speaker, "and as in life, so in death a woman is little cared for. The bodies of girls are sometimes wrapped in straw and hung upon trees, but Christianity is teaching that the soul of the little girl is as precious as is that of a little boy."

Miss Ouh sang a Korean song and accompanied herself on a vipa, a Korean musical instrument. The vipa used by Miss Ouh yesterday is over 100 years old.

A short business meeting preceded the program. The following ammendment was read and will be voted upon at the final meeting of the year, May 21.

Amendment to bye-laws. Article three, section three and article four, sections one and three.

Section one. The membership dues shall be three dollars for each club year.

Section two. Membership dues shall be payable not later than the third meeting in the fall for the current year. Newly elected members shall not be entered upon the rolls nor entitled to club privileges until the first year's dues shall have been paid in full.

Section three. Members whose dues for the club year are still unpaid May 15 shall be dropped from the roll without formal action.

Section four. Members leaving Shanghai for more than three months in succession without notifying the executive board in writing shall be dropped from the rolls at the end of the period for which dues have been paid in advance.

Section five. Members dropped in accordance with section four may be reinstated without formal action by the club upon recommendation of the membership committee and payment of all unpaid dues.

Mrs. J. W. Baldwin announced that the literary department would take up a popular study of China in the fall. Those interested are asked to communicate with Mrs. George Fitch, 50 Dixwell Road, and cards should be sent to Mrs. Fitch stating particular subjects in which the member is interested. Physical features, scenery, cities, geography, great works, industries, ethnology, institutions, classes, living conditions, customs, the place of man, woman and child in the home, characteristics and other subjects relating to China will comprise the course and the members interested will read papers at each meeting. Members are asked to express their preferences early.

The study circle of the literary department, which has recently completed the Iliad, will take up the study of the Aeneid in the fall course. Members are urged to register early as books must be obtained from the United States.

An amendment changing the name of the Philanthropic department to the Social Service department will be discussed at the next meeting.

It was announced that all members holding library books, must return them at the next meeting or pay fines for the summer months.

Preceding the business meeting tea was served.

'CRUCIFIXION' IS GIVEN BY SOOCHOW SINGERS

Stainer's Beautiful Work Presented By Missionary Association Members

China Press Correspondence

Soochow, May 3.—The event of the year in Soochow occurred Thursday when Stainer's "Crucifixion" was given by some of the members of the Missionary Association. Soochow is peculiarly fortunate in having so many singers of real ability. There were twenty in the chorus and five soloists. The opening solo by Mr. Harris was particularly fine; that and the chorus accompanying it inspired all to the spirit of the occasion.

The next solo number was well handled by Mr. Sherertz and was followed by a beautiful solo rendered by Mrs. Wolcott, which finished the third number. Here the accompanist gave a beautiful rendering of the Processional.

The chorus next gave "Fling wide the Gates" most effectively and one of the most beautiful things in the whole program was Miss Lipscomb's solo in this number. The "Majesty of the Divine Humiliation" was given in fine style by Miss Olive. The unaccompanied quartet by Misses Lipscomb, Olive and Messrs. Harris and Sherertz was one of the features of the afternoon—as well as the duet by Misses Olive and Lipscomb which followed.

The chorus made no better showing anywhere than in the last big number, "The Appeal of the Crucified." The lights and shades, attack and finish all showed care, thought and ability on the part of each individual member of the chorus as well as being proof of careful training on the part of Miss Olive, the director.

There has never been as large an audience in attendance upon any affair undertaken by the association. Visitors were present from Shanghai, Wusih and Chinkiang, and the entire audience passed a vote of thanks. The program will be repeated soon for the Chinese friends who appreciate music.

The following persons took part in the program:

Soloists: Miss Olive Lipscomb, Mrs. R. D. Wolcott, Miss Myra Bancroft Olie and Messrs. Sidney, J. Harris and Dwight L. Sherertz.

Chorus: Miss Bertha O. Attaway, Mrs. P. C. DuBose, Mrs. N. Gist Gee, Miss Kate B. Hackney, Mrs. E. V. Jones, Miss Nina Keiser, Mrs. W. B. Nance, Miss Louise Robinson, Mrs. W. B. Russell, Mrs. R. D. Smart, Mrs. J. A. Snell, Miss Nina Stallings, Mrs. J. Whiteside, Mrs. F. S. Williams, Dr. E. V. Jones, Rev. H. A. McNulty, Mr. Reeves, Dr. W. B. Russell, Mr. R. D. Smart, Mr. Cary Touchstone.

Accompanist:—Mrs. O. C. Crawford.

WAR FUND ACTIVITIES KEEP CHEFOO LIVELY

British Raise $10,000 For Tank Week, Americans Open Soda Fountain

China Press Correspondence

Chefoo, May 1.—Our American residents are again to the fore. They have established an ice cream soda water fountain on the Beach Road where cold soft drinks and ices can be purchased during the summer months. The entire net proceeds are to be given to the funds of the American Red Cross Society. The idea was first conceived by Mr. Chaplin, the American Vice-Consul who but for the fact of his being transferred, would probably have been responsible for the running of the scheme, but owing to his regretted departure, the fountain is under the able management of Mr. R. S. Mills.

The room where the drinks and ices are served has been splendidly fitted up, the furniture and fittings being donated by the different local contractors. The room itself is given, rent free, by Mr. A. K. Oussiastinski. With the aid of curtains and pictures, the new resort is a great attraction. It was opened for the first time this morning, when a roaring business was done, so much so that ices etc. were all sold out before noon. This a capital commencement and more than justifies the initiation of the plan for helping to swell the local contributions to the American Red Cross Society.

This is War Saving Week and the local committee hope to raise a record sum to send to the Association in Shanghai, for transmission to London. Already we hear ten thousand dollars has been sent in for investment and some new subscribers enrolled. The list remains open till Monday next, when it is hoped that there will be a substantial increase in the number of dollars to be invested in the National War Bonds. Later it is thought that we may have a Tank Week and so follow the example set by the leading cities of the United Kingdom and by Shanghai.

Robberies and petty thefts have been rather numerous here of late and it is high time the local police stirred themselves to do something more than loll against the walls. It begins to look, too, as though some of these guardians of the peace are in league with the robbers, and we should be better pleased to see them more efficient. There are plenty of them, and it is a shame that these robberies should be going on. The Chinese authorities need to act or public feeling will be roused against them.

Rumors are in the air as to the unsatisfactory state of things in connection with the Breakwater construction, but whether they can be traced or authenticated is another matter. According to the Netherland Harbor Works, the firm responsible for the completion of the scheme, everything is going along smoothly, but on the other hand there are rumors to the effect that this is by no means correct. It is impossible to say how much ought to have been done. At low tide a good stretch of the foundation is above water, and the dredger and other plants on the water are at work.

Chefoo is going ahead. Everywhere building operations are in progress and property is rapidly increasing in value. Land, which a few years back could be got for a trifle, now fetches fabulous prices.

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Peking To Issue New Loans To Pay Its Debts To Banks

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, April 30.—The carefully engineered campaign against the late Minister of Finance with respect to the method by which the Government proposed to pay off part of its liabilities to the two Government banks, has resulted in an arrangement that should be satisfactory to everybody concerned. Two loans are to be issued, and the public is to be invited to subscribe for them.

The first loan is to be the Seventh Year Short Term Domestic Loan, and the second is to be the Seventh year Six Percent Loan. The first loan is to be for the sum of $48,000,000, secured on the Maritime Customs revenue released for the time being from service for the Boxer Indemnity. The Boxer Indemnity has been suspended for five years, and that is the period during which this loan is to run. A sum of $4,800,000 is to be set aside every six months by the Inspector-General of Customs and deposited with certain specially appointed banks, and by half-yearly drawings the principal is to be paid off in five years. Similar provision is to be made for the payment of interest.

The bonds are to be negotiable security for any commercial purpose, and when they mature they are to be available for the payment of any sums due to the Government except Maritime Customs revenue. Originally, when there was to be no public issue of bonds, the coupons were only of two denominations, one of a thousand dollars and the other of ten thousand. It is now arranged that the bonds shall be of four denominations, namely, $10, $100, $1,000 and $10,000, thus making them available to all classes of the public.

The second loan, the Seventh Year Six Percent Loan, is to be for the sum of $45,000,000 and will be for the term of twenty years. For the first ten years only interest will be paid, half-yearly, and thereafter both principal and interest are to be paid off half-yearly. The security for both interest and principal is to be certain territory of the Native Customs. The bonds, like those of the first loan, are to be bearer bonds, and they are to be negotiable for all purposes of commerce. They are to be issued in the same denominations as the first loan and are similarly to be used for the payment of taxes and Government charges.

Both loans are to be issued at par, that is to say, Bank of China notes or Bank of Communications notes of the same face value as the bonds are to be accepted in payment. This really means, at the present price of Government Bank notes, that the issue is made at something just under seventy. This, at six percent gives a tempting return, somewhere about nine percent, well secured, and in the case of the first loan only a very short time will elapse before the principal is paid in the equivalent of silver. In the case of the second loan a longer time will elapse before repayment of principal becomes due, and by that time it is expected that Government Bank notes will have regained their face value.

The two loans together will about liquidate the Government's indebtedness to the two banks, and, as it is this indebtedness that has made Government bank paper so cheap, there is reasonable ground for hoping that an immediate effect will be to raise the value of the Peking note issue. It is understood that arrangements are being made by the banks for the withdrawal of considerable quantities of notes, and this will also have an effect in the desired direction. Already, before the loans are issued, the notes are beginning to move up appreciably, a rise of from two to three percent, having taken place during the past few days. The best place for testing the real value of Government bank notes is any one of the hundreds of small exchange shops. A week ago a dollar bill only brought 80 or 81 coppers (132 coppers to the silver dollar), whereas today I change a dollar bill for 88 coppers. The rise was undoubtedly due to anticipation of the effects of the loan. It is expected that both loans will be a success, for even in advance of issue applications are being received by the two Banks for allotment, and these are being provisionally registered. It would almost seem that we are within sight of a real raising of the so-called moratorium.

NANKING CONCERT NETS $300 FOR RED CROSS

China Press Correspondence

Nanking, May 4.—The following program was rendered here last evening in behalf of the American Red Cross. A good crowd turned out and the concert netted $300 for the drive.

Piano Duet—Overture, William Tell—Rossini. Miss Krespach, Dr. Hamilton.

Soprano Solo—Aria from "Samson and Delilah"—Saint Saens. Miss Hazard.

Baritone Sole—"The Dawn"—Guy D'Hardelot "Ashes of Roses" Huntington Woodman. Mr. Glauque.

Piano Solo—Irish Suite—William Caven Brown, 1. The Lullalo, 2. Tiddle-de-winks, 3. The Colleen. Miss Lydia Brown.

Baritone Solo—"Invicus"—Bruno Huhn. "At Nightfall"—John W. Metcalf. Mr. Buby.

Violin Solo—Selected. Miss Nash.

Ladies' Trio—"A Hongkong Romance"—Hadley. Miss Spencer, Mrs. Smith, Miss Hazard.

Piano Solo—Third Mazurka—Saint Saens. Miss Lydia Brown.

Baritone Solo—"Mavis"—Harold Craxton. Mr. Ruby.

Contralto Solo—"Magnolia Blooms"—C. W. Cadman "The Foggy Dew"—C. Milligan Fox. Miss Spencer.

Piano Solo—"Arabesque"—Debussy. "Gavotte"—MacDowell, Miss Krespach.

Tientsin To Trip It For U.S. Red Cross

China Press Correspondence

Tientsin, May 2.—The Tientsin Chapter of the American Red Cross will give a dance at the barracks of the 15th U. S. Infantry on Saturday, May 11, beginning at 9.15 o'clock. The price of the admission ticket will be $5 and there will be no extra charges.

The committee in charge of the arrangements are Mr. L. O. Mc Gowan, Lieutenant Colonel C. H. Morrow, Mr. Harold W. Grambs and Mrs. John H. Van Vliet. Music will be by the 15th Infantry Band. The program includes eleven one steps, six fox trots, four waltzes and two Paul Joneses.

There is only one little hitch in the arrangements. This time it is the young men, rather than the young women, who are undecided as to "what they shall wear." "Owing to the rapid approach of hot weather," said Mr. McGowan (who by the way has yet to establish his reputation as a weather prophet) "the committee has been considering having a summer dance, where the men can wear light suits, rather than the heavy conventional evening clothes. Everybody seemed in favor of a summer dance until objection was raised by a young American attorney. We noticed on the tennis courts, however, that his last summer flannel suits have shrunk considerably, and we believe that his objections are a little too personal and they will probably be overruled."

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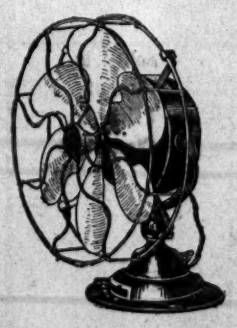

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AUTOMATIC TELEPHONE WOULD FIT CHINA'S CASE

Engineering Society Speaker Argues Adaptability Of System To Needs Here

The peculiar adaptability of the automatic telephone system to the needs of China was strongly argued yesterday in a paper read by Mr. Harry S. Janes at a meeting of the Engineering Society of China.

The meeting was held at the Royal Asiatic Society lecture hall, Mr. J. S. S. Cooper, president of the Engineering Society, occupying the chair. In his paper, which was entitled "The Stronger System of Automatic Telephony," Mr. Janes went into the general subject of the automatic system as tried throughout the world and laid special stress on its advantages in a cosmopolitan center such as Shanghai and in a country where the problem of communication is complicated by many dialects.

The author first gave a clear but simple explanation of the working of the automatic switches and of the various operations that occurred when the subscriber used the automatic calling device.

In proceeding to a comparison of automatic and manual telephony, the author stated that he considered the automatic telephone to be as far ahead of the manual as the steamship was ahead of the sailing vessel. Immense improvement had been made during the last eight or ten years, and the automatic telephone could now claim to give better service under all conditions than the manual equipment. In the United States were in use over 65% of the world's telephones. These telephones were employed under every possible condition of service, from the most densely populated town to the most scattered rural districts, and from the summer climate of the Gulf of Mexico to the frozen winter of the Canadian border. Under all these conditions, the author claimed that the automatic exchange could give better service than the manual, and, at the same time, could effect a considerable saving in plant.

One of the greatest difficulties that has always faced Telephone Engineers was to so arrange matters so that telephone lines, and especially trunk telephone lines, were used as many minutes in the day as possible. With the human operator, it was almost impossible to achieve much in this direction, and the variation in the number of calls reaching an exchange at different times of the day was so great that it was impossible to avoid employing idle operators at some time or another. With the automatic exchange, great economies could be effected in both of these directions. It was possible to ensure that any trunk line becoming free was immediately available to be used again, and it was also possible to achieve the same result with that part of the automatic equipment that took the place of the human operator.

Mr. Janes referred to successful work done in many quarters of the world, particularly in Sydney, where hand exchanges were rapidly being superseded by automatic exchanges. The problem in Sydney was peculiarly difficult, owing to the climatic conditions and the necessity of transferring to the new equipment without interrupting the service. The fact that Sydney was scattered over a wide area, interrupted by arms of the sea, also made matters far from easy. The change to automatic operation had, however, proceeded without inconvenience to subscribers.

In conclusion, the author briefly reviewed the adaptability of automatic telephones to China, as follows:

"The writer has been such a short time in China that he hesitates to pass a definite opinion. Certain facts, however, seem to be outstanding and worthy of consideration. China is rapidly adopting modern business methods and the writer believes a greater and more rapid advancement can be expected in the very near future than in the past. This means that the telephone will be used to a much greater extent than ever before and a great many cities will be equipped which up to now have not enjoyed telephone service.

"With the improved business methods, there will be keener competition among the class of employee suitable for telephone operators. Operators' wages will be forced up from their present low standard, which will make it difficult for a telephone company to make a satisfactory return on its investment. These conditions will lend themselves to assisting the introduction of automatic apparatus.

"Another point and I think a very important one is the difficulties with the Chinese language.

"I am told that there are so many dialects that it is very difficult for a Chinese to obtain connection through manual exchanges unless he is a resident of the place, on account of his inability to make himself understood by the operator. This is a similar condition to the one in various cosmopolitan communities where the automatic has been introduced and, on account of the success attained has caused its wide adoption by these people of many tongues."

Mr. Kyle's Story Of His Experiences

(Continued from Page 1)

bers, but it soon became evident that we were far outnumbered, and as we thought probably they were after nothing but the money we had with us, and would leave us alone when they had got that, we left off firing and were prepared to accommodate the robbers as well as we could. Though the shots had been flying around pretty freely nobody was hurt. One of the robbers took a point blank shot at me and sent his bullet through the shoulder of my coat, just grazing my skin, and as you can see it was a close shave, but a miss is as good as mile." Mr. Kyle took down his overcoat from a peg and there was no mistaking the closeness of the shave, for the bullet's entry and exit were plain to see.

"We thought it wisest to surrender, and we did so, immediately after which the robbers entered the compound and relieved us of our arms and ammunition and broke open the boxes, containing the silver. They also took all our instruments and our watches and clothing, and in fact made very free with everything we had. We thought that as soon as everything worth having was taken we should be left to our fate, which would probably not have been so very bad; but not a bit of it. The robbers wanted us quite as much as they wanted anything we had, as we very soon found out. We were really hostages in their hands with which they intended bargaining with the authorities.

"There is no need for me to give you any particulars of what happened next, for Mr. Purcell's account, which I have read with great interest of course, covers this portion of our experiences very fully. Up to the time that we separated, in consequence of an agreement that we should make our escape if possible, though of course we had not expected to get separated, life was tolerable, for we had each other to talk to and Mr. Wu to interpret in our relations with the bandits. On the morning of the 25th March, we found the bandits all in a hustle, for things were getting too hot for them, and a cordon of troops was closing round; so they decided to shift their quarters.

Bullets Whizzed Around Them

"It was while doing this that a sharp fight occurred between the bandits and the military. The fight lasted the whole of the day, and towards the end of it the bandits began to split up into groups, each evidently to look after itself and make a getaway if possible. This was how we three engineers came to get separated. It was a hot day for us, I can tell you. The bullets were whizzing round pretty freely and our best policy was to keep under cover. By the end of the day it was possible for the group that had me in tow to break through, and from that time on till the 13th April when I received a letter from Dr. Davenport of the Seventh Day Advent Missions at Yencheng, I was practically cut off from the world, for there was nobody with whom I could talk in English and my stock of Chinese is limited to such phrases a "Hao pu hao?," "Pu tung" and so forth. Every night we changed our quarters, which meant that we tramped over the mountains from twenty to eighty li a night. It was very exhausting work for me, for I am in my sixty-first year, not so young as I was once, and naturally I was extremely anxious to know what was going to happen to me. So long as the others were with me it was evident we were being held for ransom, but when the other two had managed to get free I did not know how it would fare with me. I felt sure of course that everybody was doing his best to help me, but exactly what was being done I did not know.

"From the 1st to the 12th April we were on the west side of the Kin-han Railway and not over 3-4 to 2 miles from the Railway. Once, in fact, we were so near that I actually saw the train pass through to Peking, and you can imagine what my feelings were. On April 13 I had a letter from Dr. Davenport, in which he said I was not to worry too much as efforts were being made to get me out of the robbers' hands. About the same time one of the robbers seemed to be trying to tell me that I should shortly be set free, but I was by no means certain of this. On the 21st, I think it was, I received a letter from the Roman Catholic priest at Wucheng, accompanied by a change of underclothing. The underclothing was very welcome indeed, as I was in a very dirty condition, not having had a change for a month and a half, and I was able to make out from the letter, which was in French, that my liberation was certain; but when it was coming I did not know. On the 23rd we moved into a Chinese Catholic priest's Yamen and stayed in his compound for the remainder of the time until we started for Wuyang. On the 25th we started for Wuyang, a distance of 40 li and there was a big crowd to see us off, I should say about three thousand. I was turned over to the care of General Cheng at Wuyang on the 25th, and on the 26th General Cheng sent me with a guard of 100 soldiers and at Yencheng placed me in charge of Mr. Hitchcock and Dr. Tenney. I understand that the chief bandits are being incorporated in the body guard of General Cheng.

Feared Dirt Most

"My chief difficulty whilst with the bandits was to keep clean. I had to share quarters with them, of course, sometimes sleeping three or four or even five in a bed, never a change of clothes, and not even a chance to shave. I was afraid that with the dirt might come disease, and when a man has reached my time of life dirt-diseases are not to be lightly regarded. Another difficulty was that I got comparative little sleep. I snore rather badly, and as the robbers did not want anything to reveal our presence, they used to wake me up when I began to snore, so as to stop me. I could't even sneeze without making them a bit angry. We used to travel by night, as I have said, and it was curious that whatever village we reached there always seemed to be some place willing to take us in without asking questions. It seemed as if in every village the robbers had accomplices, who used to put them up for the day, supply them with food, and generally do everything necessary for them. The band was overlastingly on the move. This of course kept me on the move. I reckon that in the fifty-two days I was with them we tramped across the hills, up hill and down dale, no less than eighteen hundred li, or about six hundred miles. That only sounds like eleven miles a day, which may not look much; but you have to remember that it was practically all done by night, all done through a difficult country, and a good deal of it quite off the ordinary roads, which we naturally avoided as much as possible.

Surprised He Held Out

"The wonder to me is that I managed to hold out. I think that very likely the constant marching enabled me to eat food that otherwise I could not have stomached, and so, besides keeping me in physical condition from the exercise, also enabled me to renew my strength by eating unaccustomed food. Besides the fear of being ill, I was also afraid I was going to suffer from insomnia. The persistent way in which the robbers used to wake me up if I snored, broke many nights' sleep, and that threatened to induce insomnia. However, I kept it at bay.

"I am very thankful to be free again, to be able to get a hot bath half a dozen times a day if I want it; and to be in touch with my family again. My wife is in Portland, Ore., and I have two sons fighting. One is an aviator, and I have just had a letter from him telling about their latest exploits. His machine is one of the latest. It carries a ton, flies a hundred and ten miles an hour, and is good for fighting at seventeen thousand feet. The other boy is an officer in the army.

"Yes, it is very good to be out, but I don't know when I should have been out but for so many people helping. Dr. Davenport at Yencheng did everything he could for me. He sent me tinned food whenever possible, and letters also, though some of these do not seem to have reached me. Then the Catholic priests did everything possible. They seem to have great influence with all the countryside, and undoubtedly they are able to put pressure to bear on the bandits in some way or other. Then Dr. Tenney of the American Legation and Mr. Hitchcock of the firm (Siems, Carey and Co.) did everything that was humanly possible. Dr. Tenney gave the Governor at Kaifengfu no rest, and Mr. Hitchcock was full of resource and never lost courage, from what I have heard since I was free. I can't tell you how grateful I am to all these people.

"Of course, it is never possible to get right to the bottom of a business like this. Bandits have their peculiarities like anybody else, and whilst I understand that the chiefs of this gang have been promised appointments in the Chinese regular army I feel sure that they did not seize us simply for the sake of ransom or for the sake of getting appointments in the army. It seems that some time ago the magistrate at Wucheng imprisoned the wife and mother of the chief bandit, and it is very likely that one of the reasons why he seized us was to get the Wucheng magistrate into trouble with his superiors. How that matter has been arranged I do not know, but I expect that amongst other items of the settlement some arrangement has been made about these two ladies.

Needs A Long Rest

"I don't know what my plans are just at present except that I need and mean to have a good, long rest. I'm all right, but tired; and when I have had a rest up I shall be as fit as can be again."

Mr. Kyle certainly looks tired as the result of his experiences, but he has a pretty tough body and the effects of his experiences are nervous rather than physical, and as he says a rest is the main thing for him at present.

Mr. Kyle in conclusion wished to take this opportunity to contradict statements that have been made at different times that being a captive of Chinese bandits is a picnic and states that he would not go the same experience under the same condition for a million dollars. "They were continually trying to make us understand that if their demands were not complied with our lives would be taken, and nearly every day some one of them would snap either a rifle or Mauser automatic pistol in our faces to intimidate us. We were lousy, filthy and dirty all the time. After the 25th of March I had only Chinese chow. I was not allowed to take any kind of a bath during the whole time and it kept one in a high state of nervous tension that it will take some time to get rid of. Besides, the strenuous physical exercise of walking from 30 to 100 Li almost every night told on me."

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		Tls.
Balance as per List of April 24.		500.32
A. L. A.		50
"Odd man out"	$5	
"The Innocent"	2	
"Two Strokes to one"	5	
"The Drug Stroke"	10	
"B"	113.40	
M. R. Sinclair, Yochow.	25	
$160.40 at Ex. 75		117.25
Balance in Hand		667.57

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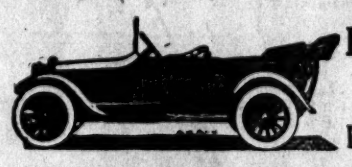

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SPORTS — Latest News of Athletic World — GOSSIP

SAILORS PLAY SCHOOL NINE THIS AFTERNOON

Monocacy Club Would Hook Up With Shanghai Team Saturday Or Sunday

The baseball team from the U.S.S. Monocacy will play an exhibition game with the Public School Boys' team at Hongkew Park this afternoon and the sailors are out with an ultimatum to the Shanghai Club for a set-to Saturday or Sunday afternoon. Today's battle will start at three o'clock and will serve as a workout for the blue jackets.

Whether or not the game with Shanghai can be arranged for Saturday or Sunday is in the air. The old pep is sadly lacking with the civilian ball tossers and but few are showing up for daily practice.

The ground is in poor shape and should be rolled and it is high time that a manager or captain be named so that the players will have some sort of supervision. Also bases and a home plate should be at the Race Track, and other things that aren't.

In the meantime the bluejackets are hot for a game, and so are the fans.

Cricket

S. C. C. v. Scarab

The first mid-week cricket match of the season, Shanghai Cricket Club vs. H. M. S. Scarab, will take place today and tomorrow, beginning at 4.30 each afternoon.

S.C.C. Team:—W. E. Anderson, E. G. Barnes, D. Cooke, Churchill Knight, J. Keegan, W. J. Monk, F. M. Neild, E. G. Norman, E. Toeg, L. R. Wheen, E. G. Tait (Capt.). Reserve, C. W. Baily.

Shanghai Rifle Association

Ladies' Prize Competition

Entries for the annual Ladies' Prize Competition of the Shanghai Rifle Association will close at 5 p.m. today. To date only 140 entries have been registered and it is hoped that a number will yet come in so that last year's record of 183 entrants may be equalled, if not surpassed. The entrance fee is $1 and entries may be transmitted to Mr. A. M. Collaco, secretary and treasuer, care of the Russo-Asiatic Bank.

Sikh Sports Program

Program arrangements for the Sikh Sports and Police Gymkhana to be held at the Race Course Saturday have been completed and give promise of a fine afternoon's sport.

There are nineteen events on the schedule, each of them full of interesting possibilities. In the two open events—the 100 yards and 400 yards championship races—sixteen competitors of well established speed reputations have signed up. There will be a dozen contenders for the Bradish Cup in the 440 and eight sprinters will flash away at the gun for the 100 yard honors.

A good program of music by the band is a part of the day's doings. The proceeds of the meet, it should be remembered, go to the Mesopotamia Fund and patrons, as well as witnessing an entertaining list of sports will be aiding a good cause. The program starts at 2 p.m. on the Polo Ground. The schedule of events follows:

Event 1—100 Yards, Flat Race, open to Indian Watchmen.
1st Prize presented by Shanghai Hotels Ltd.
2nd " " "
3rd " " "

Event 2—50 Yards, Flat Race (Handicap), open to Sikh Children under 6 years of age.
1st Prize presented by Brunner Mond and Co., Ltd.
2nd " " "
3rd " " "

Event 3—100 Yards, Flat Race (Handicap), open to Sikh children over 6 years of age.
1st Prize presented by Mr. A. J. H. Carlill.
2nd " " "
3rd " " "

Event 4—Japanese Sword Fencing Competition, by Japanese Police. Red v. White.
1st Prize presented by Mr. J. D. MacDonald.

Event 5—Hight Jump, open to Sikh Police and Warders.
1st Prize presented by Andrews and George.
2nd " " "
3rd " " "

Event 6—100 Yards, Flat Race, open to Sikh Police and Warders.
1st Prize presented by Watson's Mineral Water Co.
2nd " " "
3rd " " "

Event 7—Jui-Jitsu Competition, by Japanese Police.
Inspector Okushi, Black Belt 4th deg. v. Sgt. Motomuro, Black Belt 2nd deg. P.C. Sawada, Black Belt 2nd deg.; P.C. Samyima, Black Belt 2nd deg.; P.C. Ota, Brown Belt 2nd deg. and P.C. Mori, Brown Belt 3rd deg.
1st Prize presented by Inspector Mellows (River Police).

Event 8—Boot Race, open to Sikhs, Warders and Chinese Police.
1st Prize presented by "Anon."
2nd " " "
3rd " " "

Event 9—100 Yards, Flat Race (Handicap), open to Indian Army Pensioners.
1st Prize presented by Brunner Mond and Co., Ltd.
2nd " " "
3rd " " "

Event 10—Wrestling, Catch-As-Catch-Can.
Bhagat Singh v. Sham Singh.
(156 lbs.) (205 lbs.)
1st Prize presented by Andrews and George.
2nd " " "

Event 11—100 Yards, Shanghai Championship.
*"China Press Challenge Cup."
1st Prize presented by THE CHINA PRESS.
2nd " " "
3rd " " "

No.	Competitors.
1	Robert M. Ogden.
2	F. Madar.
3	Frank Harry Watson.
4	J. Gutierrez.
5	S.P.C. 304 Sundar Singh.
6	Edward Brewster.
7	John K. Gold.
16	C. C. Reneman.

* To be held for one year. Then becomes the property of any competitor winning it three times.

Event 12—Sack Race, open to Sikh Police and Warders.
1st Prize presented by "Anon."
2nd " " "
3rd " " "

Event 13—Rifle, Bayonet and Firing Exercise Competition, by Japanese, Sikh and Chinese Police.

Event 14—Sword and Lance Exercise and Tent Pegging, by Sikh Troopers.

Event 15—Long Jump, open to Sikh Police and Warders.
1st Prize presented by Brunner Mond and Co., Ltd.
2nd " " "
3rd " " "

Event 16—Medicine Ball Competition (3 teams).
Majha v. Malwa v. Jail Warders.
1st Prize presented by "Anon."
2nd " " "
3rd " " "

Event 17—440 Yards, Shanghai Championship.
* "Bradish Challenge Cup." Presented by the Shanghai Recreation Club.
1st Prize presented by Shanghai Recreation Club.
2nd " " "
3rd " " "

No.	Competitors.
1	Robert M. Ogden.
2	F. Madar.
3	Frank Harry Watson.
8	T. Murray.
9	L. Horenstien.
10	A. Gordis.
11	Thomas McKenna.
12	S.P.C. 441 Bishen Singh.
13	F. Remedios.
14	R. F. Remedios.
15	T. Dunne.
16	C. C. Reneman.

* Cup to be held for one year and not to be won outright.

Event 18—Donkey Polo Match.
Majha v. Malwa (Sikh Troopers).
1st Prize presented by Mr. H. A. J. Macray.

Event 19—Catch Thief Race, open to Japanese, Sikhs, Warders and Chinese Police.
1st Prize presented by "Anon."
2nd " " "
3rd " " "

The distribution of prizes will follow the program of events.

During the afternoon the band will play the following program of music:
1. March, The Royal Review...Losey
2. Overture, Fra Diavolo.....Auber
3. Waltz, Souviens Toi....Waldteufel
4. Selection, Carmen .....Bizet
5. (a) Serenade, My Girl ....Douglas
(b) Ronde Lontaine .....Gillet
6. Intermezzo, Kismet .....Harkey
7. Selection, The Balkan Princess.. Rubens
8. March, The King's Guard....Keith
9. Waltz, Nights of Gladness..Ancliffe
10. Song, The Maid of Malebar..Adams
11. One Step, Kirvi.....Reeves
12. Selection, Iolanthe .....Sullivan
13. Waltz, Wedding of the Winds..Hall
14. Intermezzo, The Love Dance.... Hoschna
15. Sketch, Way Down In Tennessee Knowles
16. Selection, The Belle of New York Kerker

God Save the King.

A. DE KRUGER, Conductor.

News Brevities

A rehearing of the Shun Pao case, in which Italian Assessor Ros delivered the Tls. 300,000 judgment in favor of the plaintiff, will take place this morning in the Mixed Court before Assessor Ros and Magistrate Yui. The rehearing was granted recently upon the application of Mr. W. A. C. Platt, who became counsel for the defense following the disbaring of Messrs. W. S. Fleming and Earl B. Rose by Assessor Ros.

• • •

The A. Butler Cement Tile Works has its shareholders' meeting this afternoon at the offices of A. R. Burkill and Sons.

• • •

Mr. A. G. Loehr has re-entered the American Consular Service and will soon resume his duties as an American Vice-consul in Shanghai. Mr. Loehr left the service last year to join Messrs. Knapp and Baxter, Inc.

• • •

A new joint stock company has been established under the title of Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd., (Mitsubishi Trading Co., Ltd.) and all the business heretofore carried on by the Trading Department of the Mitsubishi Goshi-Kwaisha and by their branches and offices in other cities of the Far East will be taken over by the new company.

• • •

A variety and cinema entertainment will be given to the officers and men of British ships, Monday, May 13 at the Apollo Theater. The public will be admitted, tickets may be obtained from S. J. Deeks, 10 Canton Road. The performance will start at 9 o'clock.

• • •

Salvage operations will be started on the Shaoshing wreck in the South Channel entrance to the Yangtsze River before the end of the week, according to notices given by the Coast Inspector. Fitted with salvage equipment, the Changkong will tend the operations and when moored in the vicinity of the wreck will exhibit a red light over a white light by night, a red flag by day.

• • •

Mr. Tokonami, former director-general of the board of railways of Japan, arrived in Shanghai yesterday morning and is staying with Baron Fujimura. He will leave here for Peking Friday.

• • •

Mr. Charles Denby, former United States Consul-General at Shanghai, is on his way to Shanghai on government business. Mr. Denby is now in Japan. He is at present a member of the American War Board in Washington.

• • •

Northern papers say that the British Consul-General in Shanghai has protested against the loss of the lives sustained by his nationals through the sinking of Kiangkwan near Hankow recently.

• • •

Entries for the Kiangwan races, which will take place on May 20, will close tomorrow afternoon at 6 o'clock at the Club house, 126 Bubbling Well Road.

• • •

Mr. H. H. Fox, the British Commercial Attache, left for Hongkong yesterday.

• • •

The Ta-Tah Steamship Corporation, which recently acquired several confiscated enemy ships from the Chinese Government, will be moved from its Nanking Road office to 41 Kiukiang Road Friday.

• • •

Shareholders of the A. Butler Cement Tile Works, Ltd. will meet this afternoon at 4.30 o'clock at 2 Kiukiang Road.

• • •

Four hawkers were sentenced to ten days' imprisonment, one to three months and another to one month's imprisonment yesterday in the Mixed Court in connection with the recent hawkers' riot. Four other hawkers were remanded till the recovery of the three hawkers shot and wounded by the police and now confined in hospital.

• • •

Maximilian Bassi, an Austrian, was sentenced in the Mixed Court yesterday by American Assessor Perkins and Magistrate Kwan to three months' penal servitude and internment by the Chinese authorities. He was charged with assaulting a Russian girl named N. Ivanofra as well as being a person without visible means of support.

• • •

A large audience last night heard the program of Jewish folk songs sung by Cantor G. Frankel, who has come here from Kavkas. There was also a one-act play in which local amateurs assisted.

HAYASHI LEAVES HANKOW

Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister, left Hankow yesterday morning, according to a telegram received from that city last night. He will first visit Tayeh, Hupeh, the well-known mining center before proceeding eastward.

RAMSAY MACDONALD ATTACKED BY MOB

British Pacifist Saved By Police When Crowd Storms His Platform

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 5.—At a Labor May Day demonstration at Leicester on Sunday Mr. Ramsay Macdonald's platform was stormed by a body of men, most of them discharged soldiers, and only prompt action by the police prevented the wrecking of the platform.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald started a speech admitting that after the German offensive it was far more difficult to talk of peace. He proceeded to complain that the Government took no action upon the offer of peace made by the Emperor of Austria a year ago, when a crowd, carrying the Union Jack, rushed on the platform.

FURTHER VICTORIES COMING, SAYS BERLIN

Such Is Official Answer To British Rejection Of Peace Feelers

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, May 6.—Baron von dem Busche, the German Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, replying to Lord Robert Cecil's interview with regard to Germany's new peace offensive, predicts further German victories in the West and says that England has frequently missed the psychological moment for peace.

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IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, MAY 8, 1918

Germany's War Guilt Conclusively Revealed By Lichnowsky

FATE has cunningly timed the exposure of German pre-war policy and the unmasking of the principal conspirators who collaborated in the commission of the greatest crime of this or any other age. Few could have dreamed that the Kaiser and his partners in crime would have stood convicted before the world out of the mouth of one of their own former ambassadors.

The manner in which the Lichnowsky Memorandum (which was written in 1916 by Prince Lichnowsky for the private archives of his family as a vindication of his diplomatic career in London) obtained publicity is in itself in the nature of retributive justice upon the German General Staff. Prince Lichnowsky prepared a few copies of this staggering document for the information of a half-dozen intimate friends. One of these, for some reason or other, gave a copy to an officer in the Political Department of the German Staff "who took a lively interest in these questions." The officer manifolded it and sent a number of copies to persons unknown to the author. Thus, by a fortuitous combination of circumstances, a Memorandum the existence of which might otherwise never have been known to more than a few of Prince Lichnowsky's intimates in the present generation became public property. Elsewhere in this issue of THE CHINA PRESS, the historic Memorandum is reproduced from THE NEW EAST (Tokio) which we congratulate for its enterprise in getting this, the most important diplomatic document of the war, by cable.

Whatever vestige of doubt as to the responsibility for this war may have hitherto lurked in the minds of some people, there can be none now. There were some who were half inclined to think that Germany alone was not responsible for the war, but that *all* governments, *all* statesmen, and *all* diplomatists were more or less to blame for plunging the world into wholesale misery and suffering. We now know that Germany, and Germany alone, was responsible for this war. There is no dividing the responsibility. It is Germany's alone. The attempts of the German Government to suppress the Memorandum have been in vain. The utmost efforts have been made by the German Legations in neutral countries to prevent publication; but there, too, the efforts put forth have been fruitless. Even in Germany the truth regarding the origin of the war and the moral responsibility for it is making headway.

It requires no seer to discover that Prince Lichnowsky is ashamed of his country. He has been a heartbroken man from the moment the painful incident took place in London on that fateful day in August of 1914 when he broke down completely on finding that his country had at last embarked on her mad enterprise of kindling the spark of a world conflagration. He has been heartbroken at the bitter thought that the cause for which he had striven with might and main had come to naught and had been frustrated not by foreign governments but by his own government. He worked for peace; the German Government worked for war. In that sentence may be succinctly summed up the origin of the unspeakable tragedy that has for nearly four years appalled humanity.

It is not necessary here to touch in detail on the many significant passages that occur in the Memorandum, which is sufficiently exhaustive to merit the closest attention of those who are genuinely anxious to arrive at the truth. But a few salient passages may with advantage be selected. The whole document is a faithful record of intrigue, falsehood, deception and dissimulation. Whilst it convicts the German Government, it acquits men like Sir Edward Grey (as he then was) and Mr. Asquith of the lying charges brought against them of having plotted to crush Germany. "We pressed for war," writes Prince Lichnowsky. "Germany desired war in all circumstances." Could a more specific indictment of Germany be conceived? At the time Germany was exploiting to the full for political purposes the assassination of the Archduke and Archduchess of Austria-Hungary at Sarajevo, Germany's relations with England were better than they had been for a very long time. In France there was a Pacificist Ministry in power. In Russia there was a state of military unpreparedness. Russia had no interest in attacking Germany and Prince Lichnowsky tried to impress on his government in the most categorical terms the fact that such an act on the part of Russia, even if desired, which was not the case, would never obtain support in England or France, as both countries wanted peace.

The ex-Ambassador, after reviewing Sir Edward Grey's efforts to preserve peace, says very truly that "if Russia and England had wanted war an order to Belgrade (to be unyielding) would have been sufficient, and the Austrian Note would have remained unanswered." In the Foreign Office he was told that in 1916 Germany should in any case have come to war. Then Russia would have been "ready." So it was a case of "now or never." In the course of a series of questions which he puts to his countrymen, Prince Lichnowsky aptly asks: "Were they not right who said that the love of duelling, which inspires our youth at the Universities, lives on in those who guide the fortunes of the people?"

The German charge against England that the latter denied Germany "a place in the sun" is shattered by Prince Lichnowsky, who shows that England, so far from begruding, had always favored German colonial development, notably when she made the most generous concessions to Germany in allowing her economic and political spheres of interest in the Portuguese colonies in Africa, to be guaranteed by treaty, which were only frustrated by Germany's insistence on keeping the treaty secret—a thing foreign to British sentiment, tradition and political principles. It is equally false to suggest that the late King Edward had initiated the policy of isolating Germany. It was the intention of Britain, Russia and France eventually to bring Germany also within the scope of the Entente understanding and not to keep her out of it, thus guaranteeing the preservation of the world's peace. Instances may be multiplied *ad lib.* of evidences of good will towards Germany, but they will serve no useful purpose at this stage.

Prince Lichnowsky, in the course of his document, arrives at a set of conclusions in which he unequivocally fastens the guilt of the present war on Germany. These conclusions appear elsewhere and ought to be carefully read. But one striking passage may here be given: "Militarism," he writes, "is the real school of the German nation, and the instrument of its policy. The patriarchal absolutism of a military nation renders possible an attitude which would not be permitted by a democracy which had disengaged itself from military Junker influences. That is what our enemies think. *That is what they are bound to think.* The principal war aim of our enemies—democratisation of Germany—*will be achieved.*" He foresees, indeed, that "the world will belong to Anglo-Saxons, Russians and Japanese, and Germany will remain alone with the Austrians and Hungarians" after the war. The manner in which Prince Lichnowsky describes the failure of his diplomacy is as striking as the way in which the document came to light: "Thus ended my London mission, wrecked, not by perfidy of the British, *but by the perfidy of our policy.*"

It is apropos to ask ourselves: What effect will Prince Lichnowsky's startling revelations produce on the German people? The German Government admittedly could not sustain the struggle without the active support and sympathy of the masses of the German people. Hitherto this support and sympathy have been secured to the German military caste liberate deception. The German by a process of systematic and depeople have been led to believe that their country was imperilled by an external menace and that the Entente was clamoring to crush the life out of Germany. Prince Lichnowsky's revelations will show them who was the real aggressor. The Lichnowsky document will far outweigh in the final analysis many thousand tons of shrapnel and high explosive. Just as Germany's crime has long ago been burned into the brain of the Allied nations and into that of people outside of Germany, so the truth must now likewise dawn on the German people themselves.

The salvation of the German people must be worked out by themselves, and there could be no more effective way of achieving this salvation than by an overwhelming consciousness of the enormity of their government's guilt. The German people are not wholly devoid of virtues, which are the monopoly of no race of men. That these virtues should have been so ignobly prostituted, that a mean conception of the ends of life and of international relations should have imposed itself on the mind and conscience of a great nation, is one of the saddest things in the history of Europe. The peoples at war with the Germanic Powers are appalled and bewildered as might be the members of a peaceful family by the discovery of a murderer in their midst. The twentieth century has been responsible for many shining achievements in the realms of science, the liberal arts and human progress in general, but it has also been besmirched by the most terrible slaughter, the most hideous carnage, that has ever stained the records of mankind. The responsibility for this ghastly tragedy has been conclusively established by Prince Lichnowsky's Memorandum. Whose is the guilt? There can be no two answers to this question.

Lichnowsky Memorandum Proves Germany's War Guilt

The May issue of THE NEW EAST, *the very progressive and influential Tokio magazine, containing the most important passage of the now famous Lichnowsky Memorandum, received by special cable from London, is now to hand and is published herewith in* THE CHINA PRESS. *We recommend a close perusal of it. It is the most important diplomatic document of the war. It was written by Prince Lichnowsky for the private archives of his family and only became public through the indiscretion of a personal friend of the Prince's who showed a copy of it to an officer in the Political Department of the German General Staff. It is as follows:*

The Memorandum of Prince Lichnowsky, German Ambassador in London before and down to the outbreak of the War, has now been published in full in the well-known Berlin daily paper, Vorwaerts, and has been reproduced in the Times.

The attempts of the German Government to suppress the Memorandum have been in vain. The utmost efforts have been made by the German Legations in neutral countries to prevent publication; but there, too, the efforts put forth have been fruitless. Even in Germany the truth regarding the origins of the War and the moral responsibility for the War is making headway through a good many German papers.

I.—The Truth About The Outbreak Of The War And How The Secret Memorandum Came To Light:

Prince Lichnowsky in a letter to the German Chancellor explains how a Memorandum of his which was written in August, 1916 was made public. After saying that he had ventured to show it under the pledge of secrecy to some political friends, Prince Lichnowsky proceeds:

"Unfortunately one of these gentlemen, without my knowledge, gave my Memorandum to an officer to read—an officer employed in the Political Department of the General Staff whom I did not know, but who took a lively interest in these questions. Completely failing to understand the importance of what he was doing, this officer manifolded the Memorandum and sent it to a number of personages most of whom are unknown to me. When I heard of the mischief it was unfortunately too late to call in all the copies that had been given out. I placed myself at the disposal of the Foreign Minister and expressed my very deep regret at the whole painful affair. Since then I have been keeping in constant touch with the Foreign Office. I have strived therein as far as possible the full circulation of my observations, unfortunately without the desired success."

Lichnowsky begins by describing the events leading to the Servian ultimatum:

"At the end of June, 1914, I proceeded to Kiel by the order of the Kaiser. A few weeks before I had been given the honorary degree of Doctor at Oxford University, a distinction conferred upon no German Ambassador since von Bunsen. On board the Meteor (the Kaiser's yacht) we heard of the death of the Austrian Archduke, heir to the Austrian throne. His Majesty the Kaiser expressed his regret to us that his efforts to win the Archduke over to his ideas had thus been rendered vain. Whether the plan of pursuing an active policy against Servia had already been determined upon I cannot know. As I was uninformed about views and events at Vienna I attached on far-reaching importance to what had happened. Not until later was I able to establish the fact that among the Austrian aristocrats a feeling of relief at the Archduke's death outweighed other sentiments. One of His Majesty's other guests on board the Meteor was the Austrian Count Felix Thun. Although the weather was splendid he lay all the time in his cabin suffering from seasickness. When the news arrived he was well! He had been cured either by shock or by joy. (1)

'Decisive Conversation At Potsdam'

"When I arrived in Berlin I saw the Imperial Chancellor (von Bethmann Hollweg) and said to him that I regarded the foreign situation as very satisfactory since our relations with England were better than they had been for a very long time past. I also remarked that a Pacificist Ministry was in power in France. The Chancellor seemed not to share my optimism and he complained about Russian armaments. I tried to calm him and insisted especially that Russia had no interest in attacking us and that such an attack would moreover never obtain support in England or France, as both countries wanted peace.

"I then went to Dr. Zimmermann, Under Secretary, who was representing Herr von Jagow, Secretary of State, and from him I learnt that Russia was about to raise 900,000 fresh troops. His words showed unmistakable animosity against Russia, who, he said, was everywhere in our way. Difficulties about commercial policy were also involved.

Of course I was not told that General von Moltke was pressing for War. I learnt, however, that our Ambassador in Vienna had received a rebuff because he reported that he had advised moderation on the part of the Austrians towards Servia.

"I went to Silesia and on my way back to London, I spent only a few hours in Berlin where I heard that Austria intended to proceed against Servia to put an end to an intolerable state of affairs. Unfortunately, I underestimated at the moment the importance of the news. I thought nothing would come of it after all, and that if Russia threatened, the trouble could easily be composed. Now I regret that I did not stay in Berlin and say at once that I would have no share in any such policy.

"Subsequently I learnt that at the decisive conversation at Potsdam on July 5, (2) an inquiry addressed to us by Vienna found absolute assent on our part. *Among all the personages in authority indeed it was said that there would be no harm if War with Russia were to result!* So at any rate it is stated in the Austrian Protocol which the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador in London received there.

"Soon afterwards Herr von Jagow was in Vienna to discuss everything with the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister.

"I then received instructions that I was to induce the English Press to take up a friendly attitude if Austria gave the deathblow to the Great Servia movement, and as soon as possible I was by my influence to prevent public opinion from opposing Austria. My recollections of the attitude of England during the annexation crisis of years before, when public opinion showed sympathy for Servian rights in Bosnia, my recollections also of the benevolent promotion of the national movements in Greece and Italy in the time of Byron and Garibaldi—these and other things spoke so strongly to me against the probability of support being given by English public opinion to the projected punitive expedition against Servia that I considered it necessary to give an urgent warning to my Government.

"But I also gave an urgent warning against the whole project which I described as adventurous and dangerous, and I advised that moderation be recommended to the Austrians because I did not believe in the localisation of the conflict (which was about to be provoked).

"Herr von Jagow answered that from Russia there would doubtless be a certain amount of bluster, but that the more firmly we stood by Austria the more would Russia draw back. He said that Austria was already accusing us of want of spirit and that we should not squeeze her. On the other hand, feeling in Russia was becoming even more anti-German and so we must simply risk it.

"This attitude, I learnt later, was based upon reports from the German Ambassador at Petrograd to the effect that Russia would not move in any circumstances.

"These reports caused us to stimulate the Austro-Hungarian Chancellor to the greatest possible energy. Consequently I hoped for salvation from an English mediation because I knew Sir Edward Grey's influence in Petrograd could be turned to use in favor of peace. So I used my friendly relations with Sir Edward Grey, and in confidence begged him to advise moderation in Russia if Austria, as it seemed probable demanded satisfaction from the Serbs.

Prince's Unheeded Representations

"At first the attitude of the English Press was calm and friendly to the Austrians, because the murder of the Archduke was condemned, but gradually more and more voices were heard to insist that however necessary was punishment of the crime, the exploitation of the crime for political purposes could not be justified. Austria was strongly urged to show moderation. When the Austrian ultimatum to Servia appeared all the newspapers, with the exception of the "Standard," which was always in low water and was apparently paid by the Austrians, (3) were at one in condemnation. *The whole world, except Berlin and Vienna, understood that it meant War, indeed World War.* The British Fleet, which chanced to be assembled for review, was not demobilised. Sir Edward Grey pressed for as conciliatory an answer as possible on the part of Servia, since the attitude of the Russian Government left no further doubt of the seriousness of the situation. The Servian reply was in accordance with the British efforts. The Servian Premier had actually accepted everything except two points about which he declared his readiness to negotiate. If Russia and England had wanted War, an order to Belgrade [to be unyielding] would have been sufficient, and the Austrian Note would have remained unanswered.

"Sir Edward Grey went through the Servian reply with me, and pointed to the conciliatory attitude of the Servian Government. We then discussed his mediation proposal, which was to arrange the interpretation of the two points acceptable to both parties. The French Ambassador in London, the Italian Ambassador in London and I would have met under Sir Edward Grey's presidency, and it would have been easy to find an acceptable form for the disputed points which in the main concerned the participation of Austrian officials in the investigation at Belgrade into the murder of the Archduke. Given good will, everything could be settled in one or two sittings, and *the mere acceptance of the British proposal would have relieved the tension and further improved our relations with England.*

"I urgently recommended the proposal, saying that otherwise a World War was imminent in which we had everything to lose and nothing to gain. In vain!

"I was told that it was against the dignity of Austria and that we did not wants to interfere in the Servian business, but left it to our Ally. I was told to work for the localisation of the conflict.

"Of course it would only have needed a hint from Berlin to make the Austro-Hungarian Chancellor satisfy himself with a diplomatic success and accept the Servian reply. But this hint was not given. On the contrary we pressed for War. What a fine success it would be!

"After our refusal Sir Edward Grey asked us to come forward with a proposal of our own. *We insisted upon War.* I could get no other answer from Berlin than that it showed 'conciliatoriness' on the part of Austria to contemplate no annexation of territory. Thereupon Sir Edward justly pointed out that even without annexations of territory a country can be humiliated and subjected, and that Russia would regard this as a humiliation she ought not to stand.

"The impression became ever stronger that we desired War in all circumstances. Otherwise our attitude in a matter which after all did not directly concern us was unintelligible. Urgent appeals from and definite declarations by the Russian Foreign Minister, and later on the positively humble telegrams of the Tsar, the repeated proposals of Sir Edward Grey, the warnings of the Italian Foreign Minister, and the Italian Ambassador in Berlin, my urgent advice—it was all of no use for Berlin went on insisting that Servia must be massacred. The more I pressed the less willing they were to alter their course, if only because I was not to have the success of preserving peace along with Sir Edward Grey.

"So Sir Edward Grey, on July 29, resolved upon the well-known warning. (4) I replied that I had always reported that we should have to reckon upon English hostility if it came to War with France. Sir Edward said to me repeatedly that 'if War breaks out it will be the greatest catastrophe the world has ever seen.'

"After that events moved rapidly. When the Austrian Chancellor, who had hitherto played the strong man, at last decided, on instructions from Berlin, to change his course (towards Peace) we answered—after Russia had for a whole week negotiated and waited in vain—with our ultimatum and declaration of War.

"Sir Edward Grey still looked for new ways of escape, [from World War]. On the morning of August 1, Sir William Tyrrell, Sir Edward's private secretary, came to me to say that his chief still hoped to find a way out should we remain neutral if France did the same. I understood him to mean that we should then be ready to spare France, but his meaning was that we should remain absolutely neutral—neutral therefore, even toward Russia. That was the well-known misunderstanding. Sir Edward had given me an appointment for the afternoon, but as he was then at a meeting of the Cabinet he called me on the telephone after Sir Walter Tyrrell had hurried straight to him. But in the afternoon he spoke no longer of anything but Belgian neutrality and of the possibility that we and France should face one another armed without attacking one another. Thus there was no proposal whatever but an unbinding question, because our conversation, as I have already explained, was to take place soon afterwards. In Berlin, however, without waiting for the conversation, this news was used as the foundation for a far-reaching act. Then came President Poincare's letter, (5) and the telegram from the King of the Belgians. (6) Hesitating members of the British Cabinet ere converted, with the exception of three, who resigned.

'War With England Was Already Reckoned On'

"Up to the last moment, I had hoped for a waiting attitude on the part of England. My French colleague also felt himself by no means secure, as I learnt from a private source. As late as August 1 the King replied evasively to the French President. (7) *But in the telegram from Berlin which announced the threatening danger of War, England was already mentioned as the opponent. In Berlin, therefore, War with England was already reckoned on.*

"Before my departure Sir Edward Grey received me (August 5) at his house. I had gone there at his desire. *He was deeply moved.* He said he would always be ready to mediate, and *'we don't want to crush Germany.'*

"Unfortunately this confidential conversation was published (by the German Government). *Thereby the Imperial Chancellor destroyed the last possibility of reaching peace* by way of England.

"Our departure was thoroughly dignified and calm. Before we left the King had sent his equerry, Sir Federick Ponsonby, to me to express his regret at my departure and to say that he could not see me personally. Princess Louise (the King's aunt) wrote that the whole Royal Family lamented our going. Mrs. Asquith (the Prime Minister's wife) and other friends came to our Embassy to say goodbye. A special train took us to Harwich where a guard of honor was drawn up for me. *I was treated like a departing sovereign.* (8)

'Our Mad Triple Alliance Policy'

"Thus ended my London mission, wrecked, not by the perfidy of the British, but by the perfidy of our policy.

"At the railroad station in London the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador appeared with his staff. He was cheerful and gave me to understand that he would perhaps remain in London. But to the English he said that *it was not Austria but Germany which had wanted War.*

"When now after two years I realise everything in retrospect I say to myself that I realised too late that there was no place for me in a system which for years has lived only on tradition and routine and tolerates only representatives who report what the Home Government wants to read. Absence of prejudice and independent judgment are combatted; want of ability and character are extolled and esteemed, but success arouse hostility and uneasiness.

"I had abandoned opposition to our mad Triple Alliance policy be-

(Continued on Page 9)

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Bringing Up Father

By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

King George In A Factory

The King and Queen spent two and a half hours yesterday morning going over the Clement Talbot works, says a London Exchange of March 16.

The inspection was a very thorough one. Hardly a department was left unvisited and the King, who seemed in the best of health and full of vitality and of eager interest in all that was being done around him, examined every process, insisted on its being made clear to him, stopped and chatted with the workers, stood for the cameras, and could hardly be induced to move on when a discharged or wounded soldier was presented to him. Certainly he would not move on till he had extracted the full tale of the man's experiences and had given him in return his sympathy and congratulations and good wishes.

The King's manner on such occasions is admirable. He really wants to know. His interest in the workers and the machines that are brought to his notice is wholly unforced. It springs from an alert, inquiring mind and a character that is naturalness itself. At every turn his curiosity is stimulated or something appeals to his large stock of very human emotions, and he stops to clear up a doubtful point, to ask a pointed question, to make his own hearty and incisive comment.

I watched him talking yesterday with the various heads and foremen of the departments, I was standing close by him when the chairman of the shop stewards was presented to him, and again when his Majesty came across a girl engaged in a delicate gauging operation. With each and all the King's manner was the same, entirely frank, open, and unaffected, quick to learn from them and fluent in expressing his own views. That little talk he had with the chairman of the shop stewards—it was on the subject of strikes—I am sure did them both good. It was a candid, democratic, man to man exchange of opinions, leading to the natural discovery that they were both very much of the same mind.

I once asked a very successful man of affairs the secret of his success. "Oh, just keenness," he replied. Keenness is precisely what the King has. He diffuses it wherever he goes. Keenness to do his duty just as well as it can be done, keenness that others should do theirs, keenness above all to win the war. That is the impression he makes on everyone who comes in contact with him. The workers feel it, like it, respond to it; and when they gather to cheer him—and they gathered yesterday at every opportunity— it is with the consciousness that they are greeting not only their King but a man and a fellow-toiler.

The Queen has the same gift for establishing a human relation. Warm-hearted and intelligent, she always finds something to appeal to her in such an experience as yesterday's. Just before they entered the works their Majesties were told that the pupils of a London County Council school for the blind were in the street outside. They at once went out to speak to them and to the mistress in charge, and what they said and the way they said it will be a happy memory for those children throughout their lives. Or if the Queen made anyone happier it was the girls in the works on whom she smiled and with whom she stopped to chat for a kindly minute or two. It was the personal touch that sent them back to their job—not that for one second they had let go of it—flushed and radiant.

The King and Queen must have spent many mornings like yesterday's. But I had never before seen them in such close contact with their subjects, and I was interested in analysing my impressions. They all, I found, came down to this: the visit was a tremendous success because the King and Queen so obviously enjoyed being with the workers and the workers just as obviously enjoyed having them among them.

In Defense Of Light Wines

Says a writer in The Daily Mail: While the Ministry of Food and the Board of Control are differing over the price of whisky the far more important question of light wines is receding into the background. As I understand it, the present position is that there is a very large quantity of light wine in this country which cannot be taken out of bond owing to the unwise restrictions which still prevail.

The whole story of the policy of the authorities towards light wines during the war has been one of mismanagement. When the beer barrelage was cut down the clearances of wine from bond were restricted also, in pursuance of the notion of preserving "absolute equality between all classes" which lies at the root of half our mistakes regarding food.

It never seems to have occurred to those responsible that by cutting down wine clearances they drove more people to drink the working man's beer. They never seem to have thought that wine is not consumed wholly by the now mythical class miscalled "the rich," but is steadily becoming the principal alcoholic beverage of the middle classes and even of many well-to-do artisans. They never seem to have considered that if people could readily buy three or four bottles of wholesome light wine for the price demanded for a bottle of weak whisky, the taste for spirits might rapidly diminish. Above all, they never appear to have recognised that a priceless opportunity had arisen for making light wines popular among all classes in this country, which, in my view, is the best temperance movement that could be conceived. No man ever got into trouble on a couple of glasses of claret or Sauterne.

The result of holding up large quantities of the cheaper French wines in bond was that they went bad in the casks before they could be bottled. Another result was that ships carried cargoes to Bordeaux and Spain and Portugal and came back empty because they were not allowed to bring the wine which usually formed their return freight. A more absurd misuse of shipping could hardly be conceived. At length our French and Portuguese Allies protested, and the British Government eventually agreed that there should be no restriction of importations of wine from France and Portugal. Yet as these wiseacres would not allow larger clearances, the position became more preposterous than ever. No wine merchant was going to buy wine in Bordeaux and Oporto which he could not clear from bond in this country.

At a later date, I believe under pressure from Lord Rhondda, the amount of wine which could be cleared from bond was increased. The concession is not enough. If imports are unrestricted clearances should be unrestricted also.

• • •

Five or six million working men, mostly trade unionists, are about to receive extra meat rations. A considerable proportion of these men may soon be receiving double rations if supplies permit. The theory of "equality" on which rationing was supposed to be based thus disappears. No one grudges the extra food to manual workers, but it is time to protest against a policy which does everything for one class and disregards the rest.

Wine was declared a foodstuff at the outset of the war. My belief is that the free sale of claret and similar wines would do much to alleviate the discontent which will undoubtedly arise when different classes get different rations. A glass or two of sound red or white wine make all the difference to a meager meal, as every French peasant knows. There are light Spanish wines, especially the best kinds of white Rioja, which are equally palatable and innocuous. Sherry is the purest and soundest wine in the world, and is constantly used medicinally in Spain. It is said to produce no "alcoholic" reaction, and when opened it will keep many days, so it can be used very sparingly. A good many sherries certainly deserve to be classified as "light."

Wine wastes no cereals. The brewing trade would welcome unrestricted wine clearances, because the demand for beer would be lessened. The present restrictions have forced up prices, encouraged profiteering, and produced an extraordinary and quite artificial shortage of half-bottles. I know not a single sound reason why the existing policy should be pursued, and hold that a moderate use of good, light wine will help many people to accept the lowered quality of our bread and the general reduction of food supplies.

Peking Day By Day

Opium Bonfire Today

By order of the Ministry of Justice a large quantity of confiscated opium seized from smugglers on different occasions will be burned at a bonfire today. The burning of the drug will take place at the Temple of Agriculture.

Another Japanese Loan Signed

The Japanese loan of $2,000,000 contracted through the Exchange Bank of China, a Sino-Japanese concern, for the Chinese Government was signed on May 1. The security of this loan is the Telegraph Administration of the whole country, but at what discount the loan was concluded and what the annual interest is, are still unknown.

A Chance For Returned Students

According to the Election Law the names of the voters for the Central Electoral College for the election of Senators for the next Parliament must be registered before the 10th of May at the Office for Election Affairs at the Hsiangfangchiao. Many of the would-be voters whose qualifications are provided for under Article 44 of the Election Law are returned students, and it is reported that some of the returned students have formed a society among themselves to get one of the members elected. It is even reported that thirty votes will ensure a seat in the Senate.

Baron Hayashi Will Go To Canton

Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister, was to start on his inspection tour to the South on May 3. He will first go to Hankow and from thence to Nanking, Shanghai and other places. It is understood that he intends to take a trip to Canton which, it is believed, has some connection with the situation between the North and South.

Another report says that the Japanese Minister has fixed the dates for his stay in the different cities. He will be in Hankow on the 4th instant, in Tayeh on the 5th, in Pinghsiang on the 6th and 7th. He is to investigate about the conditions of the Han-yeh-ping Company in the above mentioned places. The Minister will then go to Kiukiang and Nanchang; there he will inspect the conditions of the Kiukiang-Nanchang Railway, which railway has borrowed large sums of money from the Japanese Company, the Tung Ya Hsin Yeh (Industrial Development in Eastern Asia) in the past. After his inspection along the railway, Baro Hayashi will leave for Nanking on the 11th and then to Shanghai to investigate about the problem of the revision of tariff. According to information from the Ministry of Communications, says another report, the Government has prepared a special train for Baron Hayashi to Hankow, on the 5th May, and he will be accompanied by Mr. Funatsu as far as Hankow and Wuchang. The Japanese Minister will visit Nanking, Shanghai and other important cities in the Yangtsze Valley and then return to Peking via Shantung within three weeks.

Tang Chi-yao Complains

General Tang Chi-yao, the Tuchun of Yunnan, has submitted a long telegram to the President bringing many charges against General Liu Tsen-hou, Tuchun of Szechuen, and General Chen Shu-fang, Tuchun of Shensi. He says "Greedy and ambitious men like these two should immediately be replaced. It is the duty of the Central Government to select men of integrity and good character to be the chiefs of provinces to govern the people. If the Government should further compromise and not bring the evil doers to justice, I cannot afford to stand aloof and look in at the miseries of the people of these two provinces. I cannot allow such mean and base persons to remain in such responsible positions.

Miscellaneous

The President has removed his office from Paokuang to Chujentang on account of the latter place being cooler in summer.

Prince A-la-san, Pacification Commissioner of Tibet and Mongolia, is in Peking for an audience with the President.

Mr. Wang Ko-chun, brother of Mr. Wang Ko-min, the late Minister of Finance, has been appointed a secretary of the President's Office.

Official despatches from Yunnan are still received by the Governments as usual. Each cover bears the remark that the document is sent by some official acting for the Tuchun.

At the shareholders' meeting of the Bank of Territorial Development, Mr. Yun Pao-hui, late Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, was elected manager of the bank.

The Cabinet has notified the provincial authorities to the effect that if they communicate with Kwangtung authorities they should send their telegrams via Foochow so as to avoid interception.

The Tanfeng Match factories in Peking and the Huachang in Tientsin are to be amalgamated into what will be known as the Tanhua Company. The matter has been referred to the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce for sanction.

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NEW STATION TO TRY OUT AMERICAN COTTON SEED

Improvement Association Headed By Mr. H. Y. Moh Gets Shipment Of Georgia Seed

An augmented program of experimentation with American cotton seed in and about Shanghai has been laid out for this year by the Cotton Improvement Association of China. The organisation is a newly formed body of 400 men interested in the cotton growing industry hereabouts and one which is specialising on the introduction of American cotton. It was started by Mr. H. Y. Moh, of the Hou Sung Cotton Mill and the Teh Dah Cotton Spinning Co., who has been himself engaged in experimenting with American cotton plants for the past three years.

Mr. Moh has just received a consignment of 120 sacks of Georgia cotton seed of a variety which has given him gratifying results in the past season. The seeds are to be distributed among the members of the Association and will be planted and cared for along lines developed by Mr. Moh in his three seasons' experience. The consignment totals 2,400 pounds of seed of the Cleveland Big Ball variety, sufficient to plant 400 mow of land and is expected to yield a return which will assure the planting of a very large area next year. Mr. Moh himself besides planting his sixty mow experiment station in Yangtszepoo, will this year open a new station of 36 mow in Pootung, to be devoted to the acclimatisation of American cotton. His successes of the past seasons have convinced him of the superiority of this cotton over the native plant and of the entire feasibility of its successful introduction to China.

"This will be the fourth year I have conducted my experiment station in Yangtszepoo," said Mr. Moh, "and my work has given me entire confidence in the future of American cotton here, a feeling shared by Mr. H. H. Jobson, the American cotton expert who came to China to investigate for the Chinese government. The results secured at my station last year were exceedingly gratifying. The season's crop I found spun, consistently 32s. and 42s. The usual return from Chinese cotton is 16s. or 20s.

"If careful attention is paid to the care of the seed there is no question in my mind but that American cotton can be successfully introduced to the country about Shanghai. There have been unsuccessful attempts in the past, but there were reasons for it. The crop was usually planted too late and the seed was not of the variety suited to local conditions. It was invariably obtained from Oklahoma or Texas where very dry conditions prevail and was thus entirely unadapted to this locality. While I was in school in Texas I studied cotton growing there and when I came to order seeds I placed the order in Georgia. I have found that the seed from that part of the country can be acclimatised in about three years here.

"The Chinese of the cotton industry here have come to a realisation of the necessity for improving the fiber of the native plant. It was with this in view that the Cotton Improvement Association was formed and plans laid for enlarging the field of experimentation this year. We hope to have a successful crop and to obtain seed for greatly increased planting next season, as it is not advisable to introduce new seeds each year. The new experiment station in Pootung will be called the Association station and will be conducted under its auspices and for the benefit and instruction of the members."

There are further indications this year, Mr. Moh said, of an active interest in cotton improvement among Chinese officials. The chief of the Bureau of Industry of Kiangsu, Mr. Chang, was in Shanghai a few days ago for a conference with Mr. Moh and talked over the problem, inquiring particularly into the results of experimentation with American seeds. He assured the local man that the Bureau was earnestly interested and would give its closest attention to the matter.

Ukraine Difficulties Admitted By Germans

(Continued from Page 1)

the help of the Ukraine Jews. He added that it was at present very difficult to forecast the quantities which the Ukraine could supply. According to the latest reports, four million poods had been notified but had not yet been delivered.

The Socialist Deputy, Dr. Ledebour, declared that the new Ukraine Government would not possess any more power than the old.

Certain Berlin papers severely criticise the actions of the German military authorities in the Ukraine, which is now completely controlled by the Germans.

The Vorwarts says that affairs are as deplorable as the peace concluded there and are calculated to scare away the remaining opponents.

The Tageblatt says that even optimists may see the structure in the east stands on a very unstable foundation.

Zurich, May 6.—The Vienna newspaper Arbeiter Zeitung condemns the proceedings of the Germans and Austrians in the Ukraine and foresees perilous complications. It says the Ukrainians are bound to regard the Austro-German regime as purely one whose object is solely to requisition foodstuffs, thus their sentiment in favor of the Russians will be strengthened.

A telegram from Vienna states that Dr. Seidler, the Austrian Premier, admitted that Austria is unable to feed the population of the Northern Tyrol and Northern Bohemia and the former has been attached to Bavaria and the latter to Saxony for provisioning purposes. This concession was wrung from him very reluctantly by the German parties and will accentuate the feud between the German and the non-German races in Austria.

REPRISAL BY BRITISH

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 6.—Lord Newton in a speech at Lancaster today announced that owing to the continued ill-treatment of British officers in Germany under a Corps Commander of the 10th German Army, we have taken certain reprisals in the case of German officers in Great Britain.

China Conditions Given In Report

(Continued from Page 1)

report under this head. There is no question but that the benefits, which it was justifiable to anticipate would accrue to the Allies cause from China's entry into the war, have not been realised, on the other hand China herself has benefited very considerably. The strongest representations have been made to her to take steps to put a stop to enemy trading and curtail enemy propaganda and it has been pointed out that the only really effective method of dealing with the question is to deport all enemy subjects—until this is done nothing will prevent Chinese from dealing with the Germans, working in with them to keep their trade going and putting them in a position to take up the threads again as soon as the war is over, nor can enemy propagandists be effectively checked by any less stringent measures. China's internal disorders are deplorable in the extreme and she seems incapable of effectively dealing with them. In addition to her political troubles China has, during the past year, suffered from a variety of visitations in the shape of floods, pestilence and famine. The condition of things created by the floods in Chihli was appalling. Plague showed itself in the northern provinces and threatened to spread south. Happily it was checked at Nanking before it became epidemic, chiefly owing to the untiring efforts of doctors of all nationalities. The present is China's opportunity to put her house in order; financially she has never been better off owing to the large increase in the revenue derived from the Salt Gabelle, the high rate of exchange which has enabled her to pay the Boxer Indemnities at a greatly reduced cost in silver, and the suspension of payment of the Boxer indemnities. But until she has got rid of the mismanagement and graft which permeate the whole of her political system she cannot take advantage of her opportunity.

China Tea Prohibition

"In February, 1917, tea merchants in China received a bombshell in their midst in the shape of a telegram stating that as from February 23 no further China tea could be imported into Great Britain. No previous notification of this prohibition had been received and there had been no hint that any steps, let alone steps of such a drastic nature, were contemplated by the Government. Merchants found themselves in a very awkward position. They had contracted to buy large quantities of tea, fixed their exchanges, and were committed to take delivery of the tea which they would be unable to export to Great Britain—there were also considerable quantities of tea lying packed for the English market awaiting shipment.

"Representations were at once made by your Committee to the home authorities with a view to some modification of the prohibition—a certain quantity of tea was shipped under Consular certificate that same had been bought prior to February 23, 1917 and it was hoped that no difficulties would be met with in getting this admitted into England. Unfortunately, however, this was not the case and for a long time quantities of tea were hung up in the London docks in bond; after lengthy negotiations this was finally released and the Government has now authorised the purchase of 3,000,000 lbs. of China tea for importation into England.

Income Tax

"At the time of our last meeting the question of taxing British subjects in China was still a very prominent one and a lot of discussion was taking place as to the best means of carrying out the idea. Since then the authorities at home have apparently come to the conclusion that it is inadvisable for the present to proceed with the proposal to levy income tax on British residents in China, as constitutional issues of a grave nature are involved. Accordingly, for the time being at any rate, we out here shall not be called upon to bear a share in this taxation. It behooves us therefore, all the more, to strain every nerve and to put forth every endeavor to assist, by subscribing to war loans and funds every available cent we can spare.

British War Propaganda

"A great deal has been heard of enemy war propaganda and there can be no doubt that the Germans have in the past been and still are conducting a very vigorous campaign in China, the object of which is to damage the Allies, and in particular Great Britain, in the eyes of the Chinese. The only effective method of checking this campaign is the arrest and deportation of the propagandists and this course has been urged upon China time and time again. In the meantime the British War Propaganda Committee are doing valuable work in communicating to the greatest extent possible the true facts and the present position.

Consular Salaries

"Our report sets out fairly fully what has been done and what the present position is. It can be seen from the despatch, appended to the report under this head, how very much Consular officials in China suffer in comparison with men employed in mercantile firms or the Municipal Council service. Your Committee has been working hard to obtain a complete reform of the scale of pay and the rates at which same should be paid. Some slight alteration was made shortly after our last meeting but your Committee did not consider that this in any way met the case and redoubled their efforts to obtain much more drastic reform. I am pleased to be able to tell you that those efforts seem in a fair way towards resulting in success, perhaps not quite to the extent recommended, but substantially.

Future of British Trade

"Our report of necessity is meager under this heading. It would be in the highest degree indiscreet and inadvisable to publish in a report which, although marked confidential, it is impossible to keep confidential in fact, any details of what is being done to assist and protect British trade in China. Inseparably linked up with this subject is the question of the steps to be taken to interfere with Germany's economic recovery after the war and to prevent her regaining those markets of which she obtained such a hold previous to 1914. Neither do I propose now to dwell at any length on this subject nor to go into details. Suffice to say that certain steps are being taken and British merchants at home and abroad will leave no stone unturned to further the interests of British trade after the war.

"The Secretary will be only too pleased to furnish any member who inquires of him full particulars on the subject.

Customs Tariff Revision

"The effect of the treaties with China is that she is entitled to an import tariff of approximately 5 percent ad valorem, but the tariff has not for a long time been an effective 5 percent. When China entered the war in August last she was promised, not as has been commonly stated, an increase in import tariff but a revision of the import tariff so as to bring it up on present values to an effective 5 percent. There have been complaints by merchants that with China in her present condition it is sheer waste to pay the additional duty which will become payable as soon as the Revision Committee have completed their labors and that before such additional duty is paid by the British merchant there should be some sort of guarantee forthcoming that same will be applied to legitimate uses such as provision for the extension of trade, instead of it being frittered away on China's internal disorders. Unfortunately, however, just as such complaints appear to be, I am afraid nothing can be done—China has been promised her revision and this cannot be gone back upon.

Trade Marks In China

"As outlined in the report the Sub-Committee of the British Chamber of Commerce and the China Association, specially appointed to consider the question of trade marks in China are of opinion that the present is an opportune time in view of the proposed new legislation at home to make representations on the subject with a view to obtaining facility for the registration at home of unregistered British trade marks used here. The new Trade Marks Bill makes provision for the keeping of a register of trade marks which are in everyday use in business and which are entitled to protection at common law but which do not fall within the provisions of Section 9 of the Trade Marks Act of 1905. When placed upon this register these marks will be considered 'Registered Marks' and their registration will be considered prima facie evidence of ownership although they will not be entitled to all the special remedies accorded to marks previously registered under Section 9 of the Act of 1905. It is hoped that the establishment of this special register will facilitate the registration of British trade marks in foreign countries. There is at present no actual registration of trade marks in China but it will come in time and it is very important that British merchants should be in a position to take full and immediate advantage of it when it does come.

Chihli Floods Relief Fund

"It is gratifying to find that at a time when the purses of everybody are taxed to the uttermost the appeal made by the Association for funds for the formation and maintenance of a British camp for the relief of sufferers from the Chihli floods met with such a generous response, that a sum of $25,209.34 should be forthcoming in immediate response to our appeal speaks well for the generosity of British residents in Shanghai.

British Chamber of Commerce

"I am glad to be able to say that your Committee and the Committee of the British Chamber of Commerce have in all matters in which they have been jointly interested worked together in the greatest harmony. This is indeed a matter for congratulation. Each body has its own particular subjects to which it has to devote its particular attention. In addition there are matters it is the common privilege of both bodies to attend to. A suggestion was made that the British Chamber of Commerce should have the right to refer direct to the London Committee of the China Association matters upon which it was desired by the Chamber to have represented to the proper authorities at home. Your Committee thought and this view has now been confirmed from London that any such matters should be forwarded through your Committee in order that they might have an opportunity of expressing their views on the subject. I am sure you will agree that this is only reasonable.

Volunteers in H. M. Forces

"The Sub-Committee have given their careful attention to all matters brought to their notice. When the war is over their labors will be very greatly increased as no doubt there will be numerous applications for employment in Shanghai from ex-volunteers. Our London secretary is at the moment bearing the brunt of the work in connection with Shanghai Volunteers and opinions are unanimous as to the invaluable service he is rendering.

Accounts

"We started the present financial year with a debit of Tls. 1,046.01 and we close with a debit of Tls. 583.85. There has been a considerable decrease in expenditure during the current year notably under the heading 'Printing' on which Tls. 443 less was spent than last year—this is accounted for by the cost of printing Mr. Ainscough's report, the cost of a reporter at the annual meeting in 1916 and a decrease of over $100. in the cost of printing the annual report itself. A slight increase is shown for telegrams—Tls. 29.43. The other items vary very little save for a saving of Tls. 28.75 in shroffage. With a little effort on the part of present members in securing new members it ought not to be difficult to wipe off this small debit balance. The Volunteer account shows a credit of Tls. 541.74 as against Tls. 644.76 and of last year Tls. 183.96 was spent on passages, and this is the only item of expenditure. One subscription of $100 was received from the Shanghai Football Club to whom our thanks are cordially tendered.

"Now, gentlemen, I think I have dealt with all the matters referred to in the report, but I should like to add just one word on the work of the China Association in Shanghai generally. Your subscription is $10 a year for which I have heard it said you get very little. You are called to meet once a year; you have a report put in your hands and you hear your chairman make a speech more or less, generally more, dull. But I beg you to remember that you represent British interests in the Far East, your Committee meet frequently and discuss and deal with numbers of questions which for obvious reasons it is at the present time impossible to put in the report or to refer to in the chairman's speech. I am not exaggerating one iota when I tell you that more than half of the work done by your committee during the past year was of a nature which cannot be reported or discussed in a general meeting. The files are in the possession of the secretary and any member can, if so minded, inquire from him what is being done and what is going on and the information is at his disposal."

The following gentlemen were elected to serve on the Committee for the ensuing year:

Messrs. A. G. Stephen, C. M. Bain, O. M. Green, J. Johnstone, E. C. Pearce, E. C. Richards, G. A. Richardson and E. F. Mackay.

Germany To Retaliate For Help To Entente

Withdraws Protection For Ships Of Neutrals Giving Tonnage To Allies

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, May 6.—A new German regulation withdraws the protection of the neutral flag with regard to any ships (which henceforth will be treated as enemy ships) belonging to a country which has concluded an agreement with the enemy respecting a cession of tonnage, if the greater part of the merchantmen of the country concerned is sailing for the enemy.

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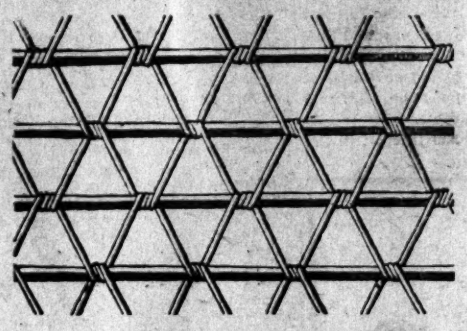

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Lichnowsky Memorandum Proves Germany's War Guilt

(Continued from Page 6)

cause I saw it was useless and my warnings were represented as Austrophobia and preconceived ideas. International policy should not be the mere gymnastics of playing with documents. It should be the conduct of business of a firm for which there should be no such things as likes and dislikes but only the interest of the community. German policy based merely upon the Austrians, Magyars and Turks must end in hostility to Russia and ultimately lead to a catastrophe.

'An Agreement With England Had Been Reached'

"Despite former aberrations everything was still possible in July, 1914. An Agreement with England had been reached? We should have had to send to St. Petersburg a representative who at any rate reached an average standard of political ability, and we should have had to convince Russia that we desired neither to dominate the Dardanelles nor to throttle the Serbs.

"The Russian Foreign Minister was saying to us 'l'Autriche et nous lacherons les Francais' ('Austria and Russia will let the French go'), and the French Ambassador in Berlin said to von Jagow 'Vous n'avez besoin de suivre l'Autriche partout' ("You need not follow Austria everywhere").

"We needed neither Alliances nor Wars, but merely Treaties which would protect us and others, and would guarantee us economic development for which there had been no precedent in history.

"If Russia had been relieved of anxiety in the West she would have been able to turn again to the East. Then Anglo-Russian antagonism would have arisen automatically without our interference and Russo-Japanese antagonism no less than Anglo-Russian.

"We could also have approached the question of the limitation of armaments and should have had no further need to bother about the confusions of Austria-Hungary, which would then have become the vassal of the German Empire without an Alliance, above all without sentimental services on our part leading ultimately of War for the liberation of Poland and the destruction of Servia, although German interests demanded exactly the contrary.

Whose Is The Guilt?

"I had to support in London a policy which I knew to be fallacious. I was punished for having done so for it was a sin against the Holy Ghost.

"On my arrival in Berlin I saw at once that I was to be made a scapegoat for the catastrophe of which our Government had made itself guilty in opposition to my advice and warning. The report was persistently circulated by official quarters that I had let myself be deceived by Sir Edward Grey, because if he had not wanted War, Russia would not have mobilised. The German Ambassador in St. Petersburg, whose reports could be relied upon, was to be spared if only because of his family connections. He was said to have behaved 'splendidly.' He was enthusiastically praised. I was all the more sharply blamed. 'What has Russia to do with Servia?' this statesman said to me after eight years' official activity in St. Petersburg! It was made out that the whole business was a perfidious British trick which I had not understood. *In the Foreign Office I was told that in 1916 we should in any case have come to War.* Then Russia would have been 'ready.' So it was better now."

Under the heading "The Question of Guilt," Prince Lichnowsky writes:

"As appears from all official publications, without the facts being controverted by our own White Book, the poverty and gaps of which constitute a grave self-accusation:

1. *We encouraged the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister to attack to Servia though no German interest was involved, and the danger of World War must be known to us.* Whether we knew the text of the ultimatum is a question of complete indifference.

2. Between July 23 and 30, 1914 the Russian Foreign Minister emphatically declared that Russia could not tolerate an attack upon Servia. Nevertheless we rejected the British proposals of mediation, although Servia under Russian and British pressure had accepted almost the whole ultimatum and athough agreement about the two points in question could easily have been reached and the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister was himself even ready to be satisfied with the Servian reply.

3. On July 30 Germany without having been attacked, replied to Russia's mere mobilisation by sending an ultimatum to St. Petersburg. On July 31, we declared War on Russia although the Tsar had pledged his word that as long as the negotiation continued not a man should march.

"Thus we deliberately destroyed the possibility of a peaceful settlement.

"In view of these indisputable facts, it is not surprising that the whole civilised world outside Germany attributes to us the sole guilt for the World War."

Some Searching Questions

Dealing with the point of view held by the Western Allies, Prince Lichnowsky says:

"Is it not intelligible that our enemies should declare that they will not rest until the system is destroyed which constitutes a permanent threatening of our neighbors?

"Must they not otherwise fear that in a few years they will have again to take up arms, have again to see their provinces overrun, and their towns and villages destroyed?

"Were those people not right who declared that it was the spirit of Treitschke and Bernhardi which dominated the German people, a spirit which glorifies War as an aim in itself and does not abhor it as evil?

"Were those people not right who said that there are among us still feudal Knights, Junkers, a caste of warriors who fix our ideals, our values?

"Were they not right who said that the love of duelling which inspires our youth at the Universities, lives on in those who guide the fortunes of the people?

"Had not events at Zabern and three other places (10) shown foreign countries how civil rights and civil freedom are valued among us when questions of military power are on the other side?

"Militarism is the real school of the German nation and the instrument of its policy. The patriarchal absolutism of a military nation renders possible an attitude which would not be permitted by a democracy which had disengaged itself from military Junker influences.

"That is what our enemies think. That is what they are bound to think when they see that despite capitalistic industrialisation and in spite of Socialistic organisation, the living, as Nietzsche says, are still governed by the dead.

"The principal War aim of our enemies—democratisation of Germany—will be achieved"

II.—Plain Speaking As To Germany's Future. 'We Cannot Overthrow Our Enemies'

After dealing with the history of the crisis preceding the War, Prince Lichnowsky speaks of "Germany's future." His outlook is not encouraging to Germany:

"Today, after two years of War, *there can be no further doubt that we cannot hope for unconditional victory* over Russians, English, French, Italians, Rumanians, Americans. We can*not reckon upon the overthrown of our enemies.* But we can reach a compromised peace. This however, only upon the basis of evacuation of occupied territories the possession of which in any case signifies for us a burden of weakness and peril of new Wars. Consequently everything should be avoided which hinders a change of course on the part of those enemy groups which might perhaps still be won to the idea of compromise—British Radicals and Russian reactionaries. Even from this point of view our Polish project is just *as objectionable as interference with Belgian rights or execution of British citizens,*(11) *to say nothing of the submarine War.* 'Our future lies upon the water.' True, but therefore it does not lie in Poland, Belgium, France and Servia. That is a reversion to the Holy Roman Empire, to aberrations of Hohenstaufen and Hapsburgs. It is a policy of the Plantagenets *not the policy of Drake, Raleigh, Nelson and Rhodes.* The Triple Alliance policy is relapse into the past, revolt from the future, from world policy. *'Mittel Europa' is mediaevalism. Berlin-Bagdad is a cul-de-sac,* not a road into the open, to unlimited possibilities and to a world mission of the German people.

"I am no enemy of Austria-Hungary, Italy, and Servia, or any other State. I am only the enemy of the Triple Alliance policy which was bound to divert us from our aims, and bring us on to the sloping plane of Continental policy. It was not German policy but Austrian dynastic policy. The Austrians had accustomed themselves to regard the Alliance as an umbrella under whose protection they could make excursions at pleasure into the East. And what results have we to expect from a strugige of peoples?

A Future World Map Without Greater Germany

"The Latin States of Europe, as I said years ago, will fall into the same relationship with the United Kingdom as their Latin sisters of America with the United States. They will be dominated by the Anglo-Saxon.

"France, exhausted by the War, will link herself even more closely with Britain.

"In the long run Spain also, will not resist.

"In Asia, Russians and Japanese will expand with their limitations and their customs, and the South will remain to the British. *The world will belong to Anlgo-Saxons, Russians and Japanese, and Germany will remain alone with Austrians and Hungarians.* This sphere of power will be that of thought and trade, not that of bureaucrats and soldiers.

"The United States of Africa will be British, like the United States of America, Australia and Oceania."

"Germany appeared too late, and the World War has destroyed the last possibility of making up the lost ground, of founding a Colonial Empire. The program of the great Rhodes, who saw the salvation of mankind in British expansion and British Imperialism will be realised."

III.—England's Friendly Attitude Towards Germany. "The Utmost Readiness To Meet Our Wishes'

Scarcely less interesting is Lichnowsky's account of the relations between England and Germany at an earlier period before the War. The Germans have endeavoured to shift from their shoulders the responsibility for the War by asserting that England denied Germany "a place in the sun," especially in regard to Colonial expansion, and that England resented the growth of Germany's fleet, and was influenced by commercial jealousy. Prince Lichnowsky shows that these imputations were groundless. On the contrary, England, so far from trying to obstruct German expansion, entered into negotiations with her regarding spheres of interest in Africa and Asia Minor. Prince Lichnowsky makes it quite clear that Sir Edward Grey was actuated by the most generous feelings toward Germany:

"In 1898 a secret Treaty had been signed by Count Hatzfeldt, then German Ambassador in London, and Mr. Balfour, which divided the Portuguese colonies in Africa into economic and political spheres of interest between Germany and England (this with the consent of Portugal), as the Portuguese Government possessed no means to open up or adequately administer their extensive possessions. The Portuguese Government had already at an earlier date thought of selling these possessions, thereby putting Portugal's finances in order. Between us and England an Agreement had been reached which defined the interests—of all the greater value because Portugal, as is well known, was completely dependent on England. This Treaty was no doubt to secure outwardly the integrity and independence of the Portuguese empire and it only expressed the intention of giving financial and economic assistance to the Portuguese. The object of the negotiations between us and England, which began before my arrival in London, was to alter and amend our Treaty of 1898 which contained many impossible features, for example with regard to geographical delimitation.

"Thanks to the conciliatory attitude of the British Government, I succeeded in giving to the new Treaty a form which entirely accorded with our wishes and interests. All Angola, as far as the twentieth degree of longitude was allotted to us. So we reached Congo territory from the south. Moreover, the valuable islands of San Thome and Principe, north of the Equator, and therefore really belonging to the French sphere of interest, were allotted to us, a fact which caused my French colleague to make lively although vain representations. Further, we obtained the northern part of the Mozambique frontier. *The British Government showed the utmost readiness to meet our interest and wishes.* Sir Edward Grey intended to prove his good-will to us, but he also desired to promote our Colonial development, because England hoped to divert Germany's development of strength from the North Sea and Western Europe to the World Sea and Africa. "We don't want to grudge Germany her colonial development," a member of the Cabinet said to me.

"Originally at the suggestion of the British Government, the Congo State was to be inclined in the Treaty, which would have given us the right of pre-emption and the possibility of economic penetration into the Congo State, but we refused this offer out of alleged respect for Belgian sensibilities. Perhaps our idea was to economise our successes. With regard also to the practical realisation of the real but unexpressed object of the Treaty—actual partition at a later date of the Portuguese colonial possessions—the new arrangements showed considerable advantages and progress as compared with the old. Thus the Treaty contemplated circumstances which would enable us to enter the territories for the protection of our interests. These conditional clauses were so wide that it was really left to us to decide when really vital interests were concerned, so that in view of the complete dependence of Portugal upon England we merely needed to go on cultivating our relations with England in order later on, with English assent, to realise our mutual intentions. *The sincerity of the English Government in its effort to respect our rights was proved by the fact* that before the Treaty was completed or signed they called our attention to English business men who were seeking opportunities to invest capital in territories allotted to us by the new treaty, and desired British support. In doing so, Sir Edward Grey remarked that the undertaking in question belonged to our sphere of interest.

"The Treaty was practically complete at the time of the King's visit to Berlin in May, 1913. Conversations then took place in Berlin under the presidency of the Imperial Chancellor von Bethman Hollweg in which I took part and at which special wishes were expressed. On my return to London I succeeded, with the help of Councillor of the Embassy Herr von Kuehlmann, who was working upon the details of the Treaty with Mr. Parker of the British Foreign Office, in putting through our last proposals. Also it was possible for the whole Treaty to be initialled by Sir Edward Grey and myself on August 19, 1913, before I went on leave.

How An Anglo-German Treaty Was Not Signed

"Now, however, new difficulties were to arise which prevented signature, and it was only a year later, shortly before the outbreak of War, that I was able to obtain authorisation for the final settlement. Signature, however, never took place. Sir Edward Grey was willing to sign only if the treaty was published together with the two Treaties of 1898 and 1899. England had no other secret Treaties and it was contrary to her principles that she should conceal binding agreements. He said, however, that he was ready to take account of our wishes concerning the time and manner of publication, provided publication took place within one year at the latest after signature.

"In the Berlin Foreign Office, however, where my London successes aroused increasing dissatisfaction, and where influential personages were influenced by the interests of Herr von Holstein, who was claiming the London Embassy for himself, it was stated that publication would imperil our interests in the Colonies because the Portuguese would show their gratitude by giving us no more concessions. The accuracy of this excuse is illuminated by the fact that the old Treaty was most probably just as much known to the Portuguese as our new Agreement must be, in view of the intimacy of the relations between Portugal and England. It was illuminated also by the fact that in view of the influence England possesses at Lisbon, the Portuguese Government was completely powerless in face of the Anglo-German understanding. Consequently it was necessary to find another excuse for wrecking the Treaty. Despite repeated conversations with Sir Edward Grey, in which he ever made fresh proposals concerning publication, the Berlin Foreign Office remained obstinate and finally agreed with Sir Edward Goschen, British Ambassador in Berlin, that everything should remain as before. So the Treaty, which gave us extraordinary advantages, the result of more than one year's work, had collapsed because it would have been a public success for me.

"When in the Spring, 1914, I happened at dinner in the Embassy, at which the British Colonial Secretary was present, to mention the matter, he said the present state of affairs was intolerable. Because he wanted to respect our rights it was extremely desirable to clear matters up and to bring to a conclusion affairs which had been hanging on for so long. When I reported this, I had an excited order telling me to refrain from any further interference in the matter.

"I now regret that I did not go to Berlin to offer His Majesty my resignation, but I still did not lose my belief in the possibility of an agreement between leading German personages and myself. That was a disastrous mistake to be tragically avenged some months later."

British Concessions During The Bagdad Negotiations

Prince Lichnowsky goes on to speak of the Anglo-German negotiations regarding Bagdad:

"While the African Agreement was under discussion, I was negotiating, with the effective co-operation of Herr von Kuehlmann, the so-called Bagdad Railway Treaty. This aimed at the division of Asia Minor into spheres of interests, although this expression was carefully avoided in consideration of the Sultan's rights. Sir Edward Grey declared repeatedly that there were no agreements between England and France aiming at the division of Asia Minor. In the presence of the Turkish representative in London, Hakki Pasha, all economic questions in connection with the German treaty were settled mainly in accordance with the wishes of the Ottoman Bank. The greatest concession Sir Edward Grey made me personally was the continuation of the railway to Basra. We had not insisted on this (Persian Gulf) terminus in order to establish connection with Alexandretta (on the Mediterranean). Hitherto Bagdad had been the proposed terminus of the line. Shipping on the Shatt el Arab was to be in the hands of an international commission. We also obtained a share in the harbor works of Basra, even acquired shipping rights on the river Tigris, hitherto the monopoly of the British firm of Lynch. By this Treaty, the whole of Mesopotamia up to Basra became our zone of interest. All British rights—questions of shipping on the river Tigris and the Wilcox establishments—were left untouched, as well as all the district of Bagdad and the Anatolian railway. The British economic territories included the coasts of the Persian Gulf, Smyrna, the Aidin Railway, French Syria and Russian Armenia. Had both Treaties been concluded and published an agreement would have been reached with England which would have finally ended all doubts of the possibility of Anglo-German co-operation."

The Increase Of The German Navy

Prince Lichnowsky then discusses the questions of Naval rivalry and commercial relations:

"Most difficult of all remained the question of the fleet. It was never quite rightly judged. The creation of a mighty fleet on the other shore of the North Sea and the simultaneous development of the Continent's most important military Power into the most important naval Power had at least to be recognised by England as uncomfortable. This presumably cannot be doubted. To maintain the necessary means of not becoming dependent, to preserve the supremacy of the sea which Britain must have in order not to go down, she had to undertake preparations and expenses which weighed on the tax payer. The threat against the British world position was made in that our policy allowed the possibility of warlike development to appear. This possibility was obviously near at the time of the Morocco crisis and the Bosnian question. People had become reconciled to our fleet in its definite strength. Obviously it is not welcome to the British and constituted one of the motives—but neither the only nor the most important motive—for England's joining hands with Russia and France.

"On account of our fleet alone, however, England would have drawn the sword as little as on account of our trade, which it is pretended called forth her jealousy and ultimately brought about War.

"From the beginning I adopted the standpoint that despite the fleet it would be possible to come to a friendly understanding and rapprochement if we did not proposel new votes of credit, and above all, if we carried out an indisputable peace policy. I also avoided all mention of the fleet and between Sir Edward Grey and myself the word was never uttered. Sir Edward declared on one occasion at a Cabinet meeting that 'the present German Ambassador has never mentioned the fleet to me.'

"During my term of office Mr. Winston Churchill, then First Lord of the Admiralty, raised the question of the so-called 'naval holiday' and proposed, for financial reasons, as much as on account of the pacificist inclinations of the Liberal party, one year's pause in armaments. Officially, the suggestion was not supported by Sir Edward Grey. He never spoke of it to me, but Winston Churchill spoke to me repeatedly.

"I am convinced that his initiative was honest, cunning in general not being part of an Englishman's constitution.

"It would have been a great success for Mr. Winston Churchill to secure economies for the country and lighten the burden of armaments which was weighing heavily on the people. It would have been difficult, of course, to support his proposal. How about the workmen employer? How about the technical personnel? Our naval program was settled and it would be difficult to alter it. Nor, on the other hand, did we intend exceeding it. But Mr. Churchill pointed out that the resources devoted to portentous armaments could equally be used for other purposes. I maintain that such expenditure would have benefited home industries. I also succeeded in conversation with Sir Walter Tyrrell, Sir Edward Grey's private secretary, in keeping away from that subject without raising suspicions, although it came up in Parliament, so preventing the Government's proopsal from being made. But it was Winston Churchill's and the Government's favorite idea that by supporting his initiative in the matter of large ships we should give proof of our goodwill, and considerably strengthen and increase the tendency on the part of the British Government to get in closer contact with us.

"But it was possible despite our fleet and without naval holidays to come to an understanding. In that spirit I had carried out my mission from the beginning, and had even succeeded in realising my program, when the War broke out and destroyed everything.

"Trade jealousy, so much talked about among us, rests on a faulty judgment of the circumstances. It is the fact that Germany's progress as a trading country, after the War of 1870 and during the following decades, threatened the interests of British trade circles, constituting a form of monopoly with their industrial and export houses. But the growing interchange of merchandise with Germany, which was first on the list of all European exporting countries, is a fact which I always referred to in my public speeches. The growing trade relations had awakened a desire to mature, to preserve good relations with England's best customer and business friend, and had gradually suppressed all other thoughts and motives. An Englishman, as a matter of fact, adapts himself to circumstances, and does not tilt against windmills. *In commercial circles I found the greatest goodwill and desire to further our common economic interests."*

Prince Lichnowsky concludes with pen portraits of leading statesmen, notably Sir Edward Grey and Mr. Asquith, making pointedly sincere references to the peaceloving characteristics of both men.

1.—It was common knowledge in Vienna at the time that the Court looked in consternation on the prospect of the succession of the Archduke. As we see from what Prince Lichnowsky says, it would also have been unpopular in Berlin. The reason was that the Archduke was thought to favor the Slavs too much—his wife was a Czech—and the Austro-Germans and Germans could not control him. It is well-known that the funeral ceremonies of the murdered Archduke and his morganatic wife were made as meager as possible. The Vienna newspaper correspondents noted at the time that this was the subject of strong comment with those who sympathised with the Archduke's views. We have heard from a friend who was in Vienna at the time that the arrangements for the funeral were highly discreditable. The coffins were taken out of the train at a small railway station and were drenched with rain. No preparations had been made at the place of burial for the personages attending the funeral. A highly responsible man, the Vienna correspondent of the Times, now is foreign editor, went so far as to state his belief on evidence which satisfied him that certain persons in high places in Austria were privy to the murder of the Archduke and his wife. It is certain that absolutely nothing was done for the protection of the heir to the throne during his visit to Serajevo, though the place was known to be full of strongly disaffected people. The Archduke and his wife had no police protection whatever. [This footnote and those following are those of the Editor of The New East).

2.—The Secret Conference at which War was decided on. War was declared by Germany a month later.

3.—This allegation against the "Standard" has been officially denied.

4.—"I urged," wrote Sir Edward Grey of his conversation with Prince Lichnowsky, "that the Germans should suggest any method by which the influence of the four Powers could be used together to prevent war between Austria and Russia. France agreed, Italy agreed. The whole idea of mediation or mediating influence was ready to be put into operation by any method that Germany could suggest if mine was not acceptable. In fact mediation was ready to come into operation by any method that Germany thought possible if only Germany would press the button in the interests of peace."

5.—Appeal to King George to stand by France.

6.—"I make a supreme appeal to the diplomatic intervention of your Majesty's Government," telegraphed King Albert, "to safeguard the integrity of Belgium."

7.—So reluctant was Great Britain to enter the War until the last hope of peace had to be abandoned.

8.—Contrast the German treatment of the British, French and American Ambassadors in leaving Berlin.

9.—See later passages.

10.—At Zabem and other places there had been disgraceful assaults by officers on civilians. The offenders had not only escaped punishment but had been promoted.

11.—The execution of British citizens refers to the murder of the nurse Miss Cavell, and of Captain Fryatt who while in charge of a Channel steamer had endeavored to run down a threatening submarine.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0^{00} – Midnight, 13^{30} – 1^{30} p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Mail 101 B. s.	Mail 3. B. s.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles		Peking-Mukden Line		Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102. B. s.
2035	835	300	0	dep.	Peking	arr.	2230	1950	1020
2345	1112	635	. .	arr.	Tientsin-Central	dep.	1935	1700	720
2350	1117	640	84	dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.	1930	1658	710
000	1125	650	. .	arr.	Tientsin-East	dep.	1920	1645	700
1910	520	2310	524	arr.	Mukden	dep.	230	. .	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. s.		Miles		Tientsin-Pukow Line			Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
715	1130	—	0	dep.	Tientsin-East	arr.	—	1705	1612
725	1140	—		arr.	Tientsin Central	dep.	—	1655	1602
745	1200	—	2.71	dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.	—	1631	1547
1133	1500	—	78	dep.	Tsangchow	dep.	—	1332	1221
1457	1746	—	148	dep.	Techow	dep.	—	1048	928
1801	2021	—	—	arr.	Tsinanfu	dep.	—	806	640
7.	:	—	220				—	:	8.
800	2031	—	—	dep.	Tsinanfu	arr.	—	756	1812
1039	2231	—	266	dep.	Taianfu	dep.	—	601	1542
1300	033	—	318	arr.	Yenchowfu	dep.	—	349	1311
1315	048	—		dep.	Yenchowfu	arr.	—	339	1256
1558	316	—	377	dep.	Lincheng	dep.	—	120	1032
1816	450	—	—	arr.	Hsuchowfu	dep.	—	2336	810
9.	:	—	420				—	:	10.
630	457	—	—	dep.	Hsuchowfu	arr.	—	2329	2007
1156	833	—		arr.	Pengpu	dep.	—	1953	1443
1206	840	—	523	dep.	Pengpu	arr.	—	1946	1432
1657	1152	—	600	dep.	Chuchow	dep.	—	1648	923
1848	1300	—	631	arr.	Pukow	dep.	—	1530	728

Express 16. B. S.	Express 10. B.		Miles		Shanghai-Nanking Line			Express 1. B.	Express 15. B. S.
. .	1420	. .	0	dep.	Nanking-Ferry	arr.	. .	1410	. .
2300	1420	. .	. .	dep.	Nanking	arr.	. .	1415	650
700	2120	. .	193	arr.	Shanghai-North	dep.	. .	755	2300

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line							Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line						
930	1330	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	630	1230	2000	530	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.	810	1410	2100
1022	1455	2222	a. Tsiningchow d.	528	1125	1858	633	1219	1908	a. Tsochuang d.	702	1302	1948

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 | — train runs on Thursday only. 230 ¦ — train runs on Fridays only.

| 300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line)

STATIONS.	Local	Express R.	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Night Express R.S.
SHANGHAI NORTH.......dep.	..	7.55	9.10	9.40	12.45	15.25	17.15	23.00
SOOCHOW .... dep.	..	9.41	11.22	12.20	14.55	18.15	19.20	1.08
WUSIH ....dep.	..	10.31	12.24	13.41	15.54	19.27	20.21	2.10
CHANGCHOW.... dep.	6.50	11.22	13.16	15.08	16.48	..	21.25	3.10
TANYANG ....dep.	8.05	12.09	14.11	16.16	17.41	..	..	..
CHINKIANG. dep.	9.16	12.52	14.55	17.17	18.22	..	..	5.06
NANKING........arr.	11.19	*14.15	16.30	19.20	19.50	..	..	6.50
PUKOW ....dep.	..	15.30	T.P.R. Second day P.M.R.	..	..	..	..	..
TSINANFU ....dep.	..	8.18		..	..	..	..	..
TIENTSIN arr.	..	16.2		..	..	..	..	..
CENTRAL dep.	..	16.5		..	..	..	..	..
PEKING ....arr.	..	19.50		..	..	..	..	..

Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	Local	Fast Local	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R.	Express R.	Local	Night Express R.S
PEKING ....dep.	..	..	..	..	..	8.35	P.M.R. T.P.R. Second day	..
TIENTSIN arr.	..	..	..	..	..	11.40		..
CENTRAL dep.	..	..	..	..	..	12.00		..
TSINANFU......dep.	..	..	..	..	..	20.27		..
PUKOW ....arr.	..	..	..	..	..	12.56		..
NANKING ......dep.	..	..	7.20	8.00	11.45	*14.20	15.35	23.00
CHINKIANG ....dep.	..	..	9.00	10.1[illegible]	13.30	16.0[illegible]	18.16	1.00
TANYANG ......dep.	..	..	9.36	10.59	14.12	16.41	19.08	..
CHANGCHOW ..dep.	7.00	..	10.34	12.18	15.08	17.39	20.20	3.06
WUSIH ....dep.	8.15	7.10	11.28	13.36	16.00	18.29	..	4.11
SOOCHOW ......dep.	9.35	8.08	12.23	14.54	17.01	19.21	..	5.13
SHANGHAI NORTH......arr.	12.15	10.15	14.20	17.50	19.00	21.00	..	7.00

R Restaurant Cars. *Connects at Pukow with the through Siberian service. S. Sleeping Cars.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (BRANCH LINE)

WOOSUNG FORTS ..dep.	6.50	8.10	10.50	13.15	14.40	16.20	18.10	20.45
KIANGWAN dep.	7.17	8.37	11.17	13.42	15.07	16.47	18.37	21.12
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	7.25	8.45	11.25	13.50	15.15	16.55	18.45	21.20

Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

SHANGHAI NORTH..dep.	6.10	7.30	10.05	12.25	14.00	15.30	17.30	20.00
KIANGWAN dep	6.21	7.41	10.16	12.36	14.11	15.41	17.41	20.11
WOOSUNG FORTS..arr.	6.45	8.05	10.40	13.00	14.35	16.05	18.05	20.35

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN"

STATIONS		Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local
Shanghai North	dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	....
Jessfield	dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	....
Siccawei	dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.38	....	15.13	16.13	....
Lunghwa Junction	dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....
Shanghai South	*dep.*	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction	*dep.*	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*
Sungkiang	dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16.07	17.42	....
Kashan	dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.28	....	16.53	18.49	....
Kashing	dep.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35	....	17.22	19.20	....
Yehzah	dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	....	17.53	....	....
Changan	dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	....	18.24	....	....
Hangchow	dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....
Zahkou	arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....

ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS		Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Zahkou	dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.10	15.30
Hangchow	dep.	....	....	7.00	8.30	....	10.00	14.35	16.05
Changan	dep.	...	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.30
Yehzah	dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12.39	15.51	18.40
Kashing	dep.	...	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.20
Kashan	dep.	....	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Sungkiang	dep.	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Lunghwa Junction	*dep.*	*8.18*	*10.33*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18.23*	....
Shanghai South	*arr.*	*8.35*	*10.50*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....
Lunghwa Junction	dep.	...	10.30	11.35	14.05	....	17.18	18.28	....
Siccawei	dep.	....	10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17.28	18.29	....
Jessfield	dep.	....	10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17.37	18.36	....
Shanghai North	arr.	....	11.00	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE.

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU

Konzenchiao....	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35
Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50
Hangchow......	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00
Zahkou.	arr.	....	9.40	12.10	...	16.55	....

ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Zahkou.........	dep.	....	10.10	12.25	...	17.20	....
Hangchow......	dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Konzenchiao....	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. Restaurant Car

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, May 7, 1918. m

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate	
@ 107=Tls. 93.46	
@ 7.36=Mex. $126.98	
Mex. Dollars Market rate:	7.3325
S'hai Gold Bars 979 touch Tls.	290
Bar Silver ..... Tls.	—
Copper Cash ..... per tael	1790
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate @ 4/5⅝d.=Tls.	4.47
@ exch. 7.36=Mex.	$6.07
Peking Bar	—
Native Interest	.04

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	49½d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex. Paris on London .....Fr.	27.25
Ex. N. Y. on London ....T.T.	$476½
Consols ..... £	—

Exchange Opening Quotations

London	T.T.	4/5⅞
London	Demand	4/6
India	T.T.	298⅞
Paris	T.T.	611
Paris	Demand	612
New York	T.T.	106½
New York	Demand	106⅞
Hongkong	T.T.	70½
Japan	T.T.	48⅞
Batavia	T.T.	224

Banks Buying Rates

London	4 m/s. Cdts. 4/7⅞d.
London	4 m/s. Docy. 4/8d.
London	6 m/s. Cdts. 4/8⅛d.
London	6 m/s. Docy. 4/8⅜d.
Paris	4 m/s. 639
New York	4 m/s. Docy. 111½

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR MAY

Hk. Tls. 4.05	@ 4/5½		£1
" 1	@ 604 =	Francs	6.73
" 0.85	@ 105½	Gold	$1
" 1	@ 49⅞	Yen	2.26
" 1	@ 15	Rupees	3.70
" 1	@ —	Roubles	—
" 1	@ 1.50	Mex.	$1.50

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, May 7, 1918. m

BUSINESS DONE

Unofficial

Orientals @ Tls. 50.00 June
Shanghai Docks @ Tls. 105.00 cash

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73, 74 and 75 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. Separate baths, hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

British-America Assurance Co.
Telephone No. 98
The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native risk at Current Rates.
FRAZAR & CO.

Rubber Outputs

	March lbs.	April lbs.
Alma	22,800	29,500
Amherst	3,353	3,984
Anglo-Dutch	82,500	77,000
Anglo-Java	187,000	162,000
Ayer Tawah	22,000	20,759
Batu Anam	28,527	17,723
Bukit Toh Alang ...	10,388	10,500
Bute	10,613	12,624
Chempedak	6,300	9,000
Chemor	15,126	14,752
Cheng	14,030	15,076
Consolidated	49,314	45,032
Dominion	36,109	36,877
Gula Kalumpong ..	62,400	68,800
Shipped to London	48,160	54,481
Java Consolidated..	78,000	69,000
Kamunting	15,588	19,845
Kapala	7,752	8,250
Kapayang	—	—
Karan	6,070	7,687
Kota Bahroe	33,801	34,586
Krocwoek	47,000	—
Langkat	70,181	58,751
Padang	20,000	19,000
Permata	4,510	—
Pengkalan	9,473	9,924
Repah	9,500	10,000
Samagaga	10,000	12,600
Semambu	12,713	10,967
Sec Kee	—	6,758
Senawang	25,126	30,553
Shanghai-Malay ...	—	—
Shanghai-Klebang .	9,952	10,040
Shanghai-Kelantan..	14,500	14,786
Shanghai-Seremban.	7,570	8,045
Shanghai-Pahang ..	15,797	16,481
Shanghai-Sumatra .	60,510	50,220
Sua Manggis	—	—
Sungala	6,535	8,252
Sungei Duri	16,926	20,635
Taiping	10,759	—
Tanah Merah	30,000	26,200
Tebong	56,000	58,000
Ulobri	4,006	4,013

LONDON RUBBER MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, May 4.—Today's rubber prices were:
Planation First Latex Crepe.
Spot: 2s. 3½d. Paid.
July to December: 2s. 5d. Paid.
Tendency of Market: Dull but Easier.

Previous quotation, London, May 3:
Spot: 2s. 4d. Paid.
July to December: 2s. 5¼d. Paid.
Tendency of Market: Quiet.

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service

London, May 4.—Today's silver prices were:
Bar Silver Spot: 49⅛d. Quiet.
Previous quotation, London, May 3:
Bar Silver Spot: 49⅛d. Steady.

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, May 7, 1918. m

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Shanghai Docks Tls. 106.00
Telephones Tls. 80.00
Anglo Javas Tls. 7.50

Unofficial

Laou Kung Mow Cotton Tls. 120.00
Oriental Cotton Tls. 49.00
Yangtszepoo Cotton (ord.) Tls. 8.50
Shanghai Docks Tls. 107.00

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL,
TIENTSIN.

Cable Address
ASTOR

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms.

Every Bedroom with private Bath & Toilet.

First Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign Supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT

Llewellyn And Co, Annual Meeting

The twenty-ninth annual general meeting of the shareholders of Messrs. J. Llewellyn and Co., Ltd. was held yesterday afternoon at the offices of Messrs. A. R. Burkill and Sons. Mr. C. W. Wrightson presided, and he was supported by Messrs. A. W. Burkill and E. L. Marsh, directors, and Mr. H. W. Pilcher, secretary. Shares to the number of 421 were represented.

The chairman in his speech said:

"Gentlemen, with your permission I will follow the usual custom and take the report and accounts as read.

"I explained to you fully last year the reasons which led to a large stock of certain drugs being left on our hands and though we have succeeded in disposing of a considerable portion of them during the year we still hold some important lines which we are endeavoring to sell and I hope the realisation of the balance will not be unduly delayed.

"After allowing for the usual depreciation, the profit for the year amounts to $11,234.37 which has been transferred to the credit of profit and loss account, thus reducing the debit of this account to $21,170.67, which amount we hope to extinguish before the next annual meeting. I may mention that the year under review has been compelled to bear a certain amount of abnormal expenditure connected with the late general manager, also legal expenses and interest on a much larger overdraft than now exists.

"I am glad to say the general business of the company is quite satisfactory and our thanks are due to Mr. Buckley, our general manager, who has worked most assiduously, and, in spite of the extra work thrown on his shoulders in consequence of a depleted staff, has thrown all his energy in endeavoring to re-establish the business once again on a satisfactory basis.

"I now propose the adoption of the report and accounts."

The following resolutions were then put forward and adopted unanimously:

That the report and accounts be accepted and passed.—Proposed by Mr. C. W. Wrightson; seconded by Mr. A. W. Burkill.

That Mr. G. R. Wingrove be re-elected a director of the company.—Proposed by Mr. C. R. Slowe; seconded by Mr. F. A. Ozorio.

That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews be re-elected auditors of the company at an annual remuneration of Tls. 300.—Proposed by Mr. J. A. Donnelly; seconded by Mr. C. Matthews.

This concluded the meeting.

Far Eastern Insurance Co. Meets

The second ordinary general meeting of the Far Eastern Insurance Co., Ltd. was held yesterday afternoon in the Yangtsze Insurance building. The chair was occupied by Mr. Edward I. Ezra and there were present Mr. E. T. Byrne and Mr. V. Meyer, directors; Mr. W. S. Jackson, general manager; Mr. H. H. Read, secretary, and shareholders representing 17,614 shares. The notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report were read by the secretary and the chairman then said:

"Gentlemen, the report and accounts have been in your hands for some time now and with your permission we will take them as read.

"The first annual meeting of the Far Eastern Insurance Company was held in December last, in order to comply with the companies' Ordinances of Hongkong and now this, the second meeting, is held in accordance with the Articles of Association which state that the general meeting shall be held in April or May of each year.

"Your directors have decided that the financial year shall end on 31st December of each year so that the accounts before you only give the figures for two months working—the company having commenced business on the 1st November.

"Working account, shows net premia received for the two months amounting to Tls. 30,364.06, a modest beginning, but fairly satisfactory when it is considered that the two last months of the year are slack ones for fire insurance, and that marine insurance business fell off in consequence of the decreased number of steamers sailing from the East to foreign ports.

"All expenses connected with the flotation of the company have been debited to this account, so that these expenses will disappear from the accounts in future and of this you will no doubt approve.

"The balance, Tls. 25,628.17, at credit of working a/c your directors propose to carry forward to 1918 a/c, rather than wait for the policies issued during the two months of 1917 to expire, and show the result in profit and loss account in the next year's account. The 1918 account will thus include the result of fourteen months business.

"Balance Sheet.—As stated in the report the final call of Tls. 10.00 per share, on the 30,000 shares issued, was paid on 23rd January and the paid up capital of the company now stands at Tls. 600,000.00 with a nominal capital of Tls. 1,000,000.00.

"Investments.—After placing a certain amount on fixed deposit and leaving the necessary sum at credit of current account with the company's bankers the balance has been invested chiefly in sound local debentures at current market rates, which give a very satisfactory return. We have also invested modestly in Straits Settlements 6% War Loan, "Liberty" Bonds and during "Tank Week" we propose to invest in National War Bonds, of all of which we have no doubt you will all approve. A list of the company's investments is on the table should any shareholder wish to see it.

"This, gentlemen, I think is all I need say in reference to the accounts. I trust that when we meet again this time next year I may be able to prove to you that our first year's working has been as satisfactory as one could hope for in these days of anxious and difficult times.

"As regards the prospects of the company for 1918 I think I had better say nothing as in these uncertain times, from an underwriter's point of view, it is impossible to prophecy, but I can promise you that I am not at all anxious as to the result of the first year's working, for the company's business is increasing slowly but surely every month.

"Before proposing that the report and accounts be passed, I shall be pleased to answer any questions that any of you may wish to ask."

No questions were put and the following resolutions were passed:

That the printed report of the directors and statement of accounts for the two months ending 31st December, 1917, as presented be accepted and passed. Proposed by Mr. Ezra; seconded by Mr. Meyer.

That Messrs. Edward Ezra, H. E. Arnhold, E. T. Byrne, J. Harold Dollar and V. Meyer, be hereby re-elected directors of the company to serve until the next ordinary general meeting of shareholders. Proposed by Mr. John Prentice; seconded by Mr. E. F. Bateman.

That Messrs. G. H. and N. Thomson be elected auditors for the current year and that their remuneration be Tls. 150. Proposed by Mr. W. J. N. Dyer; seconded by Mr. C. R. Burkill.

Hankow Market

Imports.—Raw Cotton and Yarn have fallen in price. Greys are slightly weaker on account of the fall in Yarn, but Whites remain strong although prices are 50% below replacing costs. Fancies are weaker as the season is closing.

Exports.—The market continues quiet all round, and there is very little change to report. Wool Oil is firmer. Tallow is weaker. A small business has been reported in Hides.

Finance and Money Market.—There was a fair amount of Paper offering during the week, but business was somewhat interfered with through the late arrival of the telegrams with rates from Shanghai. There was a small demand for remittances. For Taels T.T. on Shanghai the Chinese market was lifeless, and rates were under shipping point. Foreign Banks imported Sycee from Shanghai. Dollars remained steady to firm at 70.6 Buyers 70.8 Sellers Chinese market. Interest:—6%. Changsha exchange:—60 (nominal).

LANGKAT OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat.

"The output of crude oil for the week ended May 5 was 340 tons."

BAKER FAVORS PLAN FOR AN ARMY OF 3,000,000

Reuter's Pacific Service.

Peking, May 4.—The following telegrams received by wireless from San Diego, Cal., dated May 4, have been handed to Reuter's Agency by the American Legation:

Washington.—Authority to the President for increasing the United States Army to whatever size is necessary to win the war was proposed to Congress by Secretary of War Baker, Major General March and Provost Marshal General Crowder. Mr. Baker declared that they would not use a settlement limit, and said that the army appropriation bill should provide for 3,000,000 men, including 2,000,000 already under arms. Additional appropriations may be asked as needs develop and ship construction permits transportation over seas. Discussion in committee indicated unanimity in favor of sending a large army to assure the earliest decision.

Pacific coast.—Today's launchings included the largest wooden steamer at the Pacific coast yard, but ordinary launchings are no longer noteworthy. Many cars have been built costing $200,000 additionally. 300,000 were recently contracted for by Government. Builders are allowed a profit of about five percent.

San Francisco.—The largest loan subscription reported here today was $20,000 by the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, every office employe subscribing. Citizens of German blood were active in raising a large sum.

Siccawei Weather Report

6.—Fine weather in the North where the barometers have risen again. Cloudy but fine and warm weather in our regions. Rain in the South, where the barometers have moderately fallen.

7.—Cloudy but rather fine weather. Barometers rising. The winds have veered to N.N.W. to N.N.E.

Tuesday, May 7, 1918.

WEATHER	4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bar. at Centg., mm...	760.50	761.00
Bar. at Centg., inches.	29.94	29.96
Variation for mm 24h	-4.40	-4.94
Variation for mm 12h	-3.78	-2.91
Wind—Direction	SE	S
Wind—Kilom per hour	26	22
Wind—Miles	16.2	13.7
Temperature—Cen ...	12°6	19°5
Temperature—Fah ...	54.7	67.1
Humidity co	75	41
Nebulosity 5-10	5	8
Rainfall mm	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

Amusements

VICTORIA THEATRE

Programme

For May 8th and 9th

SHOWING

"THE HEART of NORA FLYNN"

With the Premiere Artiste of the Screen

MARIE DORO

OLYMPIC THEATRE

Saturday, May 11th

The Last Farewell Concert

by

Mirovitch-Piastro

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S

Manager, A. STROK

"The Eldorado"
3 Jukong Road.
Tonight and Every-Night!
To Complete "A Perfect Day," visit "The Eldorado." Come and be Entertained!

John and Jimmie
Acrobats and Comedians
Miss Sophie
Ragtime Songs and Dances
All Star-Turns!
Prof. Martinez' Orchestra

Commencing 10 p.m

MLLE. LA RIGOLETE,
Famous Danseuse
Watch for further announcements)

Amusements

Harmston's Circus
AND
ROYAL MENAGERIE
Location: Chang Su-Ho's Gardens
Last few nights of this Great Show in Shanghai
Matinee Today at 4 p.m.

Tonight! Tonight!
Our Third Change of Programme.
Come and See
The Flying Trapeze Act
Matinees Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday Afternoons.
Doors open 3 p.m. Commence 4 p.m. when Children will be admitted at half-price to all parts of the Circus. Special Tram Cars running nightly after every performance.

Prices as Usual

Booking at Robinson Piano Co., Daily
W. HARMSTON, C.M. BRUCE,
Proprietor. *Band Master.*
R. ALTON & W. SYMONS, *Agents.*

The Special Feature
TO BE SCREENED
AT THE
Olympic Theatre
ON
Wednesday and Thursday
May 8th and 9th
TWO NIGHTS ONLY
IN
"THE SOWERS"
FROM THE NOVEL BY
Henry Seton Merriman
WITH THE
Photo-Play Star Extraordinary
Miss Blanche Sweet

ISIS THEATRE
Corner of Jukong and N. Szechuen Roads
Tonight Tonight
Harry Carter, Prisilla Dean and Eddie Polo With an all star cast in the wonder serial in 16 Episodes
"THE GRAY GHOST"
An adaptation from the novel
"LOOT"
by
ARTHUR SOMERS ROCHE
Showing Episodes 5, 6 and 7.
(Six parts)
Entitled:
"PLUNDER"
"THE HOUSE OF MYSTERY"
"CAUGHT IN THE WEB"
and the Screaming L-Ko Comedy
"HER NAUGHTY EYES"
Time and Prices as Usual.

APOLLO THEATRE—TONIGHT, APRIL 8TH

We shall also screen
FATTY ARBUCKLE
IN "He of the Massive Waist" IN
"THE VILLAGE SCANDAL"
TWO DOSES OF FUN LIBERALLY MIXED WITH LAUGHS, SCREAMS & YELLS.
PATHE'S AMERICAN GAZETTE | ANNALS OF THE WAR

We shall present the great fine art film production
"SOLD FOR MARRIAGE"
FEATURING
LILIAN GISH
This great five part drama shows the story of a poor Russian girl whose beauty leads her unscrupulous uncle to bring her to the United States to be sold into marriage to a rich old man she never has seen. Fortunately, her lover has embarked for America on the same ship; and when he arrives, he learns to his surprise that the police there, unlike those of his native land, are not oppressors of the poor, but friends, so he enlists their aid in securing the release of his beloved Marja. How they meet his plea is a sequence of thrilling scenes.
It is a story that deals with modern-marriages and is produced by
D. W. GRIFFITHS—THE MASTER MIND

LILIAN GISH
The Great American Star Who Appeared in
THE BIRTH OF A NATION.
SPECIALLY ENGAGED FEATURE IN THIS PICTURE
AN ENJOYABLE EVENING IS ASSURED
YOU.
SEE PAGE FOR TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Share holders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping (F. M. S.)
Delhi	Manila	
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower Burma)
Haiphong	New York	
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART.
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital .... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves .... Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Pondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoote	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:

In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-Up Capital ... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt,) and Rotterdam

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Annoyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 19,500,000
$34,500,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Chairman
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. Deputy Chairman.
F. C. Butcher, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtao
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	25,000,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpment de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpment du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Harbin	Peking
Changchun	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Newchwang	Tientsin
Dairen	Nicolayowsk	Vladivostock
Hailar	O/Amur	Yokohama
Hankow		

81 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Desposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
G. CARRERE,
managers for China, Japan and India.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital ....H$2,000,000
Subscribed and paid up Capital ....H.$1,382,950.00
Reserve Fund ....H.$ 240,000.00
Investment reserve fund H.$ 40,000

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. G. WONG,
Act. Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital .. $60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital 12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund $1,295,062.60
Special Reserve Fund $1,596,933.68

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifeng	Hankow
Changchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtau	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum, on Dollar Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN CHANG,
Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital .... **Francs 45,000,000**
one-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Saigon and Hongkong

BANKERS:

In France: Societe Generale pour le Developpment du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In London; London, County and Westminster Bank Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local currency and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local currency.

G. LION,
Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed . Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up ... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 23,100,000

London Bankers:
The London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonoseki
Dalny	Mukden	Singapore
Hankow	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Harbin	Newchwang	Sydney
Hongkong	New York	Tientsin
Honolulu	Osaka	Tokio
Kaiyuen	Peking	Tsinanfu
Kobe	Rangoon	Tsingtau
London	S. Francisco	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital **$300,000.00**
Reserve **$15,000.00**
Deposits (Dec. 31, 1917)
$2,067,768.24

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a speciality.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current accounts in both taels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus U.S. $6,500,000.00
Undivided Profits U.S. $1,348,000.00
U.S. $7,848,000.00

Head Office:
55 Wall Street, New York
National City Bank Building.

London Office.
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches:

Batavia	Kobe	San Francico
Bombay	London	Santo Domingo
Calcutta	Manila	Santiago de los Caballeros
Canton	Medellin	
Cebu	Panama	Shanghai
Colon	Peking	Singapore
(Cristobal C.Z.)		Tientsin
Hongkong	San Pedro de Macoris	
Hankow		Yokohama

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:—

Bahia	Petrograd
Buenos Aires	Rio de Janeiro
Caracas,	Santiago de Cuba
Genoa	Santos
Habana	San Paulo
Moscow, Russia	Valparaiso
Montevideo	

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND,
Manager.

1a Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLAND TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000)
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 11,595,461, (about £966,288)
Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tebing-Tinggi
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tegal
Djember	Penang	Telok-Betong
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Tjatjap
Hongkong	Rangoon	Weltevreden
Kota-Radja	Semarang	
Langsa	Singapore	
Makassar	Soerabaya	
Medan		

London Bankers:
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.
manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital .. Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL.
Chief Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 650,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager.

26 The Bund.

9752

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.
Paid-Up
Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE PEKING.
50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager.
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
N. 1 Kiukiang Road

Capital .... **Yen 30,000,000**
Capital (Paid-Up) . **Yen 18,750,000**
Reserve .... **Yen 2,800,000**
Deposits .... **Yen 150,000,000**

President, Baron K. Sumitomo

Head Office: OSAKA

Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi, Kure, Niihama, Hiroshima, Yana, Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Kukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow.

London Banker:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED
New York Banker:
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASHARA,
Manager.

Telephones:—
2318 Manager. 4663 Compradore.
2350 Gen. Office. 4621 Nights only.
3530 General Office.

中孚銀行

Chung Foo Union Bank

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916
Head office: Tientsin
Capital **$2,000,000.00**
Paid-up Capital **$1,000,000.00**

Managing Director: SUN TAO SAN

Branches and Agencies:

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shanghai	Soochow
Peking	Wusieh
Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ningpo
Yangchow	Shaohsing
Hsuchow	Canton
Pengpu	Hongkong
Tsingkianpu	

Shanghai Branch
441, Ningpo Road

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. Sun, Manager.
P. D. ZAR. Sub-Manager.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1918

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus	Jap.	Reg.
Today							
Russia via Siberia (P. Train)	Via Pukow	21.00	17.00		8.00	..	0.30
River Ports..	Train & Str	21.00					21.00
Hongkong and beyond	Shidzuoka m.			6	..	..	15.00
Chefoo and Tientsin	Hsintah	21.00				..	21.00
Foochow		..	7.00			..	.
Hongkong			7.[illegible]	..			..
Keelung via Foochow	Suwa maru	..		..		A17.30	17.00
Hongkong and beyond	Shidzuoka m.	.	.	..	..	A 7.3[illegible]	7 [illegible]0
Peking and T'tsin (Every day	Train	..	7.[illegible]	.		.	17.[illegible]0
T'tsin (Daily except Sunday)			5.[illegible]			..	..
Hankow		..	17.00			..	..
Ningpo			1[illegible].00	..			..
Tomorrow							
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Shuntien	9.00	9.00	..	..	..	8.30
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Wosang	2[illegible]		..	..	..	21.00
Hongkong and Canton	Tamsui	10.00	..	..	..		9.30
River Ports..	Train & Str.	21.00	.	..		..	21.00
Foochow	Suwa maru						
Hongkong		..	9.3	..	.		..
Swatow and Hongkong		.	9.00	..	..	.	..
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada, U.S.A. & E'ope via Canada			17.00	..	..	..	17.00
Friday, May 10.							
Japan & America v. Nagasaki	Kasuga maru		..	..		a3.00	8.30
Japan Ports..	Kasuga maru	8.00		..	..		17(9)
River Ports..	Train & Str.	21.00	..			..	21.00
Tsingtao	Keelung maru		..	..		a9	8 30
Saturday, May 11.							
Japan and America via Moji	Yawata maru			.	..	c10.00	9.30
Japan Ports	Yawata maru	9.00	9.30		..	..	8.30
Amoy and Swatow	Haihow	11.00	10.30	..	.		10.30
Swatow and Hongkong			17.00	.	..		.
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Fengtien	9.00	9.00	..	.	..	8.30
Monday, May 13.							
Japan and America via Moji	Chikugo maru			..	..	d20.00	19.30
Russia via Siberia (Express)	Via Pukow	21.00	17.00	..		..	20.30
Hongkong		..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Japan ports	Chikugo maru	18.00		..	..	..	17.00
Wednesday, May 15.							
Japan and America via Moji	Kumano maru	..	..		..	£13.00	12.30

A Letters and boxes with declared value 5 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.

B Letters and boxes with declared value 8.30 a.m. Parcel post 4 and Money orders 3 p.m. on previous day.

C Letters and boxes with declared value 9.30 a.m. Parcel post and Money orders 9 a.m.

E Letters and boxes with declared value 12.30 p.m. Parcel post and Money orders 12 noon.

G Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and Money orders 3 p.m.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. and 9 p.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and 8.30 p.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 p.m. Registration at 5 p.m. at the Russian Post Office.

Vessels in Harbor And At Woosung

Date	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents.	Berth
Apr. 18	C'wangtao	Asaka Maru	Jap.		
Apr. 26	Japan	Agamemenon			
Apr. 29	Japan	Capto			
Apr. 11	Japan	Daiya Maru	Jap.	M. B. Co.	
Apr. 29	Hankow	Hanping	Chi.	N.Y.P.I. Co.	
Apr. 26	Japan	Kotobuki Maru	Jap.		
Apr. 26		Kurama Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.	
Apr. 27	Hongkong	Katori Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.	WSW
May 6	Hankow	Kiangfoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
May 1	Hankow	Meian	Am.	S. Oil Co.	SOCW
May 6	Hankow	Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.N. Co.	NSCW
Apr. 25	Japan	Oura Maru	Jap.		
May 6	Hankow	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
Apr. 25	Japan	Shinten Maru	Jap.		
Apr. 26	Japan	Shinsyu Maru	Jap.		
May 3	Chefoo	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
May 6	Hankow	Siangyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
May 6	Hongkong	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.	CNOW
May 4	C'wangtao	Unkai Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.	

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

(formerly known as The Chekiang Shing Nih Chartered Bank, Ltd.)

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital **$1,000,000.00**
Reserve Fund **$260,000.00**
Head Office: Shanghai.
14, Peking Road.
(Telephone Nos. 2613 and 2614.)

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Savings Account at 4% per annum.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.
Shu Chin Mih, Sub-Manager.
C. C. Yang, Sub-Manager.

MITSUI BANK, LTD

SHANGHAI BRANCH
3 Foochow Road

Capital (Paid-up)...... *Yen 20,000,000.*
Reserve................... *„ 12,550,000.*
Head Office: Tokyo, Japan.
President: Baron Takayasu Mitsui.

Branches:
Osaka, Nishi (Osaka), Kobe, Yokohama Nagasaki, Moji, Fukuoka, Shimonoseki Hiroshima, Kyoto, Nagoya, Fukagawa (Tokyo), Otaru.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Barclays Bank, Ltd
The London City and Midland Bank, Ltd
New York: The National City Bank of New York
The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York

We transact a
General Banking & Foreign Exchange Business
S. TAKEDA, *Manager.*

Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien left Tientsin, via Chefoo for Shanghai on Sunday.

The I.-C. s.s. Luenwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The H.O. s.s. Tehhsing left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinming left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai yetesrday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Koongshing will leave Tientsin for Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang will letve Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata Maruwith mails left Moji on Monday, may be expected to arrive at waysaid Wharf today, about noon. She will be despatched for Moji on Saturday, the 11, inst.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangteen from Ningpo:: Mr. and Miss Adams.

Per I.-C. s.s. Wosang from Swatow: Revs. F. F. J. Olwers, A. J. Morrison, J. J. Lamesr and J.C. Huymons.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga Maru from Japan: Mesdames M. Lion and child, Stewad and Furstenbeg, Messrs. J. L. Smith, W. H. Daul, D. M. Gregor, H. J. Hargreaveer, T. Furstenbry W. J. Denler, D. C. Even, T. Cunningham, Nestfalll and Kazakewitch.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.
Kitano Maru ....Apr. 17
For Liverpool
Iyo Maru ....Apr. 6
For San Francisco
Tenyo Maru ....Apr. 12
China ....Apr. 13
Venezuela ....Apr. 27
Shinyo Maru ....Apr. 30
For Seattle
Katori Maru ....Apr. 28
Manila Maru ....May 4
For Vancouver
Empress of Asia ....Apr. 13
For Marseilles, etc.
Altantique ....Mar. 24
For Port Said
Nichiyo Maru ....Apr. 27

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
May 19	—	Seattle etc.	Suwa Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
May 21	—	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.R.
May 25	—	Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Br.	C.P.R.
May 25	—	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P.M. S.S. Co.
May 27	—	San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap.	Alexander
June 6	—	Tacoma & Seattle	Arabia Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
June 10	—	Tacoma & Seattle	Africa Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
June 11	—	San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Jap.	Alexander
June 16	—	Seattle, etc.	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 22	—	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
June 24	—	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

May 8	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Chikuzen Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
May 10	—	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Kasuga Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
May 11	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
May 14	—	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
May 14	—	Kobe	Hirano Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
May 15	—	Moji, Kobe and Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
May 18	—	Moji, Kobe and Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
May 21	—	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

May 9	—	Liverpool, etc.	Shidzuoka Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
	—	London etc.	Kaga Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

May 8	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
May 8	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.N. Co.
May 9	4.00	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May 9	—	Takao, F'chow, K'lung	Suma Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
May 9	11.00*	Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.
May 9	10.00*	S'tow, H'kong & C'ton	Wosang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
May 11	noon	Amoy & Swatow	Holhow	Br.	B. & S.
May 12	D.L.	Swatow & Hongkong	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
May 14	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Kweilin	Br.	B. & S.
May 16	D.L.	Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.
May 17	—	Takao, F'chow, K'lung	Kohoku Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
May 20	—	Hongkong & Manila	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
May 31	—	Singapore	Mexico Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
June 1	—	Hongkong & Manila	Colombia	Am.	P.M. S.S. Co
June 2	—	Hongkong	Kashima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 11	—	Hongkong	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
June 16	—	Hongkong	Canada Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

May 9	10.00	W'wei, C'foo & T'tsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
May 9	—	Tientsin	Koun Maru	Jap.	K.M.A.
May 9	—	Chefoo and Tientsin	Hsintah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May 10	—	T'tao, T'tsin & Dalny	Keelung Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
May 10	6.00	Tsingtao	Hakushin Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
May 11	—	W'wei, C'foo & T'tsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
May 14	8.00	W'wei, C'foo & T'tsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

May 8	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
May 8	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Siangyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
May 8	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Kiangfoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May 9	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Luenho	Br.	J.M. & Co.
May 9	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Tachang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
May 10	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
May 10	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Suiwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
May 10	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Tafoo Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
May 11	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
May 14	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
May 15	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Arrivals

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents.	Berth
May 7	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
May 7	Hongkong	Wosang	Br.	J.M. & Co.	SHW
May 7	Foochow	Keelung Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.	OSKW
May 7	Japan	Kasuga Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.	
May 7	Hankow	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
May 7	Tientsin	Suma Maru	Jap.	O.S.K	OSKW
May 7	Tientsin	Hsintah	Chi.	C.M.S.S. Co.	KLYW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
May 7	Chefoo and Tientsin	Hsinfung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May 7	Dalny	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
May 7	Chinwangtao	Yei Maru	Jap.	K.M.A.
May 7	Hankow etc.	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
May 7	Hankow etc.	Loongwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
May 7	Hankow etc.	Yohyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
May 7	Hongkong and Canton	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
May 7	Swatow, H'kong and C'ton	Taisang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
May 7	Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May 7	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. **Siangfoo**, Captain J. M. Johnnessen, will leave on **Wednesday** night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Siangyang Maru**, Captain J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail wharf on **Wednesday, May 8**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Poyang**, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on **Wednesday, May 8**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Tachang Maru**, Captain H. Yamasita, will be despatched from N.K.K. P'tung wharf on **Thursday, May 9**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Luenho**, tons 2,568 Captain Jackson, will leave on **Thursday, May 9**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers Tel. No 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Tafoo Maru**, Captain S. Hosokawa, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Friday, May 10**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Suiwo**, tons 2,671 Captain Sellar, will leave on **Friday, May 10**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers Tel. No 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Luenyi**, Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, May 10**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Ngankin**, Captain Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, May 11**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Tatung**, Capt. C. C. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, May 14** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Wuchang**, Captain Pickard, will leave on **Wednesday, May 15**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Hsin Peking**, Captain A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on **Wednesday, May 8**, at 4.30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Tamsui**, Captain J. S. DeWolf will leave on **Thursday, May 9**, at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. **Suma Maru**, Captain N. Iwamatsu, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on **Thursday, May 9**, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

AMOY & SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Holhow**, Captain R. J. Cain, will leave on **Saturday, May 11**, at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

SWATOW and HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Yingchow**, Captain Simons, will leave from the French Bund on **Sunday, May 12**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire. Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Kweilin**, Captain F. McGarity, will leave on **Tuesday, May 14**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Suiyang**, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Thursday, May 16**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW & KEELUNG.—The Steamer **Kohoku Maru**, Captain S. Ohba, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on **May 17**, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

SINGAPORE.—The Str. **Mexico Maru**, Capt. K. Komiya, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on **May 31** at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

HONGKONG.—The Str. **Canada Maru**, Capt. Y. Yamamoto, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on **June 16**, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The Str. **Hsinfuh**, Captain John Glen, will leave on Thursday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shuntien**, Capt. Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on **Thursday, May 9**, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Fengtien**, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, May 11**, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tungchow**, Captain Bennett, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, May 14**, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Foreign Ports

TAKOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI for MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, HIMIDZU, & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Africa Maru**, Captain H. Yamamoto, will be despatched on **June 10**. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG, and HANKOW.—S.S. **Luenyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting, *Chungking and *Wuchang.**—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtsze and Hunan Lake.

*The s.s. Wuchang and Chungking are especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. **Yingchow, Sinkiang, Shantung, Sunning and Suiyang.**—Sailing from the French Bund and connection at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Holhow, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports.

Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

FOR TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. **Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.**—Sailing from the French Bund. During the Winter months sailings are irregular owing to weather conditions.

For NINGPO:—S.S. **Hsin Peking.**—Sailings will be suspended by this vessel from the 4th inst. owing to overhaul. S.S. **Hsin Peking** will resume her run on Wednesday, 20th inst. at 4 p.m. as usual.

For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents 21-23 French Bund.

Freight: Telephone No. 77.
Passage: Telephone No. 401.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

"SUNSHINE BELT"
Trans-Pacific Service
By the New, 14,000 Ton, Oil Burning Steamers
"ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"
AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu	For Hongkong via Manila
S.S. ECUADOR .....May 25	S.S. COLOMBIA .....June 1
S.S. COLOMBIA .....June 22	

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two *Bed* staterooms only. No *Upper Berths*. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

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"COLUSA" ..16,000 tons "SANTA CRUZ" ..15,000 tons
AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Colombo via Singapore and Calcutta	For San Francisco via Cebu and Honolulu
S.S. COLUSA .....June 12	S.S. SANTA CRUZ .. June 6
	S.S. COLUSA .....July 26

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information re freight or passage apply to
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5056 Cable Address "Solano"

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.)
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

AMERICAN LINE

For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash. Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama and Victoria, B. C.			arr.	leave.
"ARABIA MARU"	...(18,000 tons)	Capt. H. Nagata,	June 5,	June 6
"AFRICA MARU"	...(18,000 tons)	Capt. H. Yamamoto,	June 9,	June 10
For Singapore				
"MEXICO MARU"	...(12,000 tons)	Capt. K. Komiya,	May 29,	May 31
For Hongkong			arr.	leave.
"CANADA MARU"	...(12,000 tons)	Capt. Y. Yamamoto,	June 15,	June 16

CHINA COASTING LINE

For Tsingtao, Tientsin and Dairen			arr.	leave.
"KEELUNG MARU"	.. (1,569 tons)	Capt. S. Imai,	May 7,	May 10
For Foochow, Keelung and Takao				
"SUMA MARU"	..... (1,537 tons)	Capt. N. Iwamatsu,	May 7,	May 9
"KOHOKU MARU"	...(2,610 tons)	Capt. S. Ohba,	May 15,	May 17

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostock, and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.
For freight, passage and further information, please apply to:—

H. SHIMAMURA, Manager.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund.
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI. Tels. 4234, 4235.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Man	Commander
SVIII		Cruise	Chiyoda	Jap g-b.	..	..	..	
MMB	Apr. ..		D de Lagres	Fr g-b.	..	..	..	
CNWP	Oct. 26	Cruise	Nightingale	Br. g-b.	85	..	..	
P&OBI	..	Cruise	Villalobos	Am.g-b.	..	..	..	

CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED
TRANS PACIFIC LINES

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

The Empress Steamers

On arrival at Victoria are boarded by Canadian Pacific ticket agents and baggage checkers, also Canadian and United States Customs Officers. During the six hours ride, Victoria to Vancouver actual rail tickets can be issued, your baggage inspected or bonded and checked through to destination. On arrival at Vancouver passengers are free to go forward immediately.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

For Vancouver via Nagasaki and Yokohama	For Hongkong
Monteagle .....May 21	Empress of Japan .....July 9
Empress of Japan .....May 25	Monteagle .....July 12

Round trip tickets interchangeable with Toyo Kisen Kaisha and Pacific Mail.

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc. apply to
G. M. JACKSON
General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-a The Bund, Palace Hotel Building. Tel. Central 182.

For through bills of lading, quotation of freight rates, etc. apply to
L. E. N. RYAN, Agent,
Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads. Tel. Central 181.

T. K. K.

SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFCE

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

KOREA MARU ..... 20,000 tons, for San Francisco, May 27, 1918
SIBERIA MARU .... 18,000 tons, for San Francisco, June 11, 1918

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

Lay-Over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, *Manager.*
North China Insurance Co.'s Building
'Phone No. 3229. (Entrance, 71 Szechuen Road.)

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. CHINA

(AMERICAN REGISTRY)
WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU
JUNE 24, SEP. 3

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATE
REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES

FOR HONGKONG
JUNE 11, AUG. 22
(On the outward voyage the steamer will come up the river and will be berthed at the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co.'s Hongkew Wharf. Entrance at No. 34 Broadway.)

G. J. PETROCELLI, FRT. AND PASS. AGENT
NO. 6 KIUKIANG ROAD,
'PHONE 4773. 4TH FLOOR

"Sooner or later" is a smooth-sounding phrase, but the man who uses Want Ads knows that it pays to DO IT NOW

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For London or Liverpool via ports.

*(For Liverpool.)

	Tons		
SHINYUOKA MARU ...	12,500	——	
KAGA MARU	12,500	——	

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Sekine,	May 19
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Irisawa,	June 16

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE. (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Itsuno,	May 10
CHIKUGO MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Soida,	May 14
YAMASHIRO MARU ..	7,000	Capt. Y. Nakajima,	May21

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

CHIKUZEN MARU ...	5,000	Capt. N. Nojiri,	May 8
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yagiu,	May 11
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	May 15
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	May 18

FOR JAPAN

HIRANO MARU	16,500	Capt. H. Fraser,	May 14

KOBE TO SEATTLE

KANO MARU	16,000	Capt. R. Shimidzu,	May 31

FOR HONGKONG

KATORI MARU	19,000	——	June 25
KASHIMA MARU	19,000	——	June 2

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	——	May 20
SUWA MARU	21,000	——	July 22

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

TEI MARU	13,500	——	May 22
TANGO MARU	14,000	——	June 19
NIKKO MARU	10,000	——	July 17

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostock, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY

Important Section in the Tokyo - Peking - Harbin - Shanghai Routes.

Operating all Lines in South Manchuria and Chosen East of Mukden

CIRCULAR TOURS FOR CHINA, SOUTH MANCHURIA, CHOSEN, AND JAPAN.

Route from Shanghai:

Shanghai — Nanking-Tientsin or Hankow — Peking-Tientsin-Mukden — (Port Arthur-Dairen-Mukden) — Seoul-Fusan-Shimonoseki-Nagasaki-Shanghai. Or vice versa.

Reduced Rate: About 30%. Validity: 4 months.

Issued by principal stations on railway lines en route, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, and the principal Ticket Agencies.

OVERLAND TOURS FOR CHINA, SOUTH MANCHURIA, CHOSEN, AND JAPAN.

Route from Shanghai:

Shanghai — Nanking-Tientsin or Hankow — Peking-Tientsin-Mukden-Seoul-Fusan-Yokohama. Or vice versa.

Reduced rate: 30%. Validity, 3 months.

Issued by Agents of the following Steamer Lines:—N.Y.K.; T.K.K.; C.P.O.S.; P.M.S.S.C.

For information and literature, apply to the

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

Head Office: Dairen.

Branch Offices: Tokio, Seoul, Harbin, Peking and Shanghai.

Tel. Add.: Mantetsu. Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed., A1, and Lieber's.

Large Display Advertisements

intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday.

TO CHARGE CHAUFFEUR WITH MANSLAUGHTER

Driver Of Star Garage Car Killing Eight Year Old Chinese Is Held

The Chinese chauffeur who drove a Star Garage car which killed eight year old Yang Ah-sai on Hungjao Road Monday afternoon will be charged with manslaughter as the result of evidence given at the Mixed Court yesterday before American Assessor Perkins and Magistrate Kwan at the inquest. Miss B. Olive, who hired the car, testified that the automobile was traveling at the rate of 35 kilometers an hour and the chauffeur refused to drive slowly although Miss Olive repeatedly requested him to do so. A Chinese lady occupant of the car corroborated Miss Olive's testimony.

Piastro-Mirovitch Recital

The seventh recital by Piastro and Mirovitch took place at the Olympic last night. It would be invidious to draw distinctions where all the numbers excelled, but special mention must be made of two quaint compositions, Bazzine's "La Ronde des Lutins," played by Mr. Piastro, and Rubinstein's "Valse Caprice," interpreted by Mr. Mirovitch. There was throughout the evening full sympathy between audience and artists and encores were generously conceded.

The farewell concert will take place at the Olympic on Saturday night, when a large house is anticipated.

Provision Prices in Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market as compiled on May 7, 1918.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	"	16-20
Pork	"	25-30
Veal	"	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	14-16
Cod	"	14-16
Mandarin	"	30-40
Mackerel	"	18-20
Pomfret	"	18-20
Salmon	"	none
Samli	"	1.00-1.40
Soles	"	16-20
Whitebait	"	10-12
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	"	50-80
Eggs	per doz.	16-18
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	80-1.00
Hare	"	none
Partridge	"	none
Pheasant	"	none
Pigeons	"	18-20
Plover	"	6-8
Quail	each	18-20
Snipe	"	12-14
Turkey	per lb.	30-35
Teal	each	12-14
Wild Duck	"	35-40
Wild Pigeons	"	none
Woodcock	"	35-40
Wild Geese	"	none
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb	none
Apples	"	12-16
Bananas	"	8-10
Cherries	"	12-14
Cocoanuts	each	10-18
Chestnuts	per lb.	none
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	7-8
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	"	15-20
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	10-15
Peaches	"	none
Persimmons	"	none
Peaboes	per lb.	none
Plums	"	6-7
Pumeloes	each	25-30
Pineapples	"	none
Pears	per lb.	8-10
Strawberries	"	none
Walnuts	"	12-14
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	20-30
French Beans	"	10-12
Broad Beans	"	3-4
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	6-8
Cabbage	each	4-5
Carrots	"	2-3
Cauliflower	each	10-12
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	80-1.00
Onions	per lb.	12-15
Parsnips	per bunch	4-5
Potatoes	per pic.	$2.80-3.00
Peas	per pic.	6-10
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes	"	8-10
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain and Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lbs.	$5.75
Flour Australian	"	$4.40
Flour Shanghai	"	$3.85
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$7.20
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	30
Chinese dairies	"	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$3.05
Bran	"	$3.00

E. KILNER.
Chief Inspector.

Local Outports Mail

Permanent Notice

Destination.	Mails. Close Daily. a.m.	p.m.
Shanghai-Nanking Train.		
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Tanyang, Chinkiang, Nanking, Hankow and North China.		7.00
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Nanking and all intermediate places	8.00	8.00
Nanking all River Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, Ports		11.30
Soochow, Wusih and intermediate places		2.30
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow and intermediate places		4.30
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking and all River Ports North China ...		9.00
Shanghai-Hangchow Train.		
Sinchwang, (and Szeking), Sunghiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing, Wangtien, Siashih, (and Tunghianghsien), Changan, (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Linping, (and Tangzi), and Hangchow (also Huchow)	6.30	2.00
Sinchwang, Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing, (& Tangzi), Siashih, (and Tunghuchow, Nanzin and hianghsien), Changan, (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Linping and Hangchow (also Shaohing and Siaoshan)		1.30
Sungkiang, Kashing, Hangchow and intermediate places		2.3[illegible]
Ningpo via Hangchow Linghu		11.00
Minhang, Nankiao and Tukiahang	8.00	11.00
Tatwan, Nanhwei, Fengsien and Sinchang ...	7.00	11.00
Courier		
Chowpu	6.30	11.00
Foot Boat.		
Chwansha	6.45	11.00
Cycle Rider		
Siccawei and Taipac ...	8.00	2.00
	10. 0	4.00
		6.00
Kiangnan Arsenal	8.00	2.00
	11.00	4.00
Sundays only		1.30
Woosung Train.	Close Daily	
Woosung (also Paoshan and Kiangwan)	5.50	2.10
	7.00	5.00
	10.10	6.30
	11.45	
Steamer.	Daily.	
	Sundays expected	
Ningpo, Chinhai, Tinghai and Wenchow ...		3.30
Steam Launch	Close Daily a.m.	p.m.
Tsungming, Paochen, Haimenting and Miaochen	7.00	5.00
	11.00	
Chuking and Pinghu ...	8.00	

Restaurant

Regular Dinner from 7.30 to 9.30 p.m. High class meals and short orders served at all hours.

The Astor Grill Rooms

13-14 Broadway

THE CATHAY LACE CO.

19 Nanking Road, Shanghai

The Chief Manufacturers and Exporters of Hand-made Laces, Embroideries, Etc.

Big Stock of FILET LACES for WHOLESALE

ANTIMONY REGULUS

(99% Pure)

ALWAYS IN STOCK

Apply, Hupeh Government Smelting Works, Wuchang.

Tel. address "HUPEHMINE"

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

Business and Official Notices

AND NOW

About your new

Parisienne Model Hat

FOR THE RACES

We've always made a bid for the Ladies' trade of Shanghai. It keeps us on the jump, alert to the newest fashions,—makes this the city style shop in Ladies' hats.

COME SEE THE

NEW MODELS NOW ON DISPLAY

AT

Silberman's Drapery and Outfitting Stores

No. 1 Broadway (Opp. Astor House)

NOTICE

The public is hereby notified that the sole agent in China of The Great Eastern Trade Company (震泰行) of San Francisco and New York, U.S.A. is James Y. Choye, Esq., c/o United States Postal Agency, Shanghai. No other person, persons, or firm in Shanghai or any other port in China is authorised to act for said Great Eastern Trade Company, and any transaction whatsoever not signed by said James Y. Choye nor formally entered in writing with said James Y. Choye, purporting to be made with said Great Eastern Trade Company through any selfstyled agent or agency, is herey repudiated and declared of no force and effect.

DR. HUA-CHUEN MEI,
127 Szechuen Road
Counsel for James Y. Choye.

Date, 25th April, 1918.
Shanghai, China.

17716

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 1st May, 1918, Mr. Chang Tuck Sow (張德壽) will cease to be Compradore to our firm, and on and after that date all communications relating to our business should be addressed direct to our firm.

CURRIMBHOY & Co., LTD.

Shanghai, 20th April, 1918.

17652

Change of Address

NOTICE is hereby given that our office will move to the premises known as 41 Kiangse Road, on 10th May, 1918.

TA TAH STEAMSHIP CORPORATION

Shanghai, 7th May, 1918.

17876

The Cathay Trust, Limited
(in liquidation)

HOLDERS OF ORDINARY shares are hereby notified that a Fourth dividend of Taels 1.00 per share has been declared and will be payable at the offices of the Liquidator, No. 10 Canton Road, Shanghai, between the hours of 10 a.m. and noon on and after the 1st May, 1918, against production of the Liquidator's Certificates for endorsement.

F. N. MATTHEWS,
Liquidator.

17794

Eden Hospital

Dept. of Venereal Diseases and Wassermann Laboratory
P372 Nanking Road
(opp. Lloyd Road)
Hours: 10-12; 2-4 Daily
DR. JAMES YUKING, Supt.

Do your clothes suit you?
If not try

Henry the Tailor

New fashion sheets just arrived, showing the latest American styles for Men. See them and place your orders. Expert workmanship guaranteed. Henry "the Shanghai American Tailor" received his training from an Expert American cutter.

J-14 Seward Road, Near Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, SHANGHAI.

GREAT CHEAP SALE

for two weeks only

Beginning Monday, May 6th

Laces, Embroideries, etc. at greatly reduced prices, lowest in town.

Call and Inspect

The Lace Bazaar Co.

88 Szechuen Road

17860

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION
No. 2517.

DESTITUTE FOREIGNERS

All persons without definite work in view, or without regular means of support, are warned that there is no scope for labour by Foreigners in Shanghai, and no employment of other kinds obtainable. Destitutes obtain temporary food and shelter by stonebreaking in the Casual Ward.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, May 4, 1918.

17835

Peking Union Medical College
Premedical School

Announcements for the Academic Year 1918-19.

Curriculum: The Premedical School offers a three year course in the fundamental subjects which are prerequisite to the study of medicine. The curriculum includes courses in mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, English, Chinese and German. The work in the second and third years is of the grade required in the first two years of the best American Universities Student who completes the work of the Premedical School satisfactorily will be admitted to the first year of the Medical Schol without examination.

Medium of Instruction: All courses except those in Chinese language and literature are conducted in English.

Entrance Requirements: Admission to the Premedical School is by examination. To be eligible for the entrance examinations, a candidate must be a graduate of an approved Middle School, and must possess a good working knowledge of English, both oral and written.

Advanced Standing: Admission with advanced standing will be granted to candidates who present suitable credentials showing the completion of one or more years of work of collegiate grade and who pass satisfactory examinations in the subjects for which credit is desired.

Examinations: Examinations for entrance and for advanced standing will be held at Peking, Shanghai and Canton, June 18 to 22, and August 27 to 31, 1918.

Calendar: The first semester opens Tuesday, September 17, 1918, and closes January 31, 1919. The second semester opens February 11, 1919 and closes June 20, 1919.

The work of the Medical School will open in September, 1919.

Applications for admission to the entrance examinations and requests for further information should be addressed to

The Dean of the Premedical Schoo,
Peking Union Medical College,
Peking, China.

17597

NOTICE

THE undersigned begs to announce that he has established himself as Consulting Engineer for Structural Engineering at No. 4a Peking Road. Industrial Buildings a speciality.

C. LUTHY, S.I.A.,
Formerly Assist. Eng. for Structural Engineering, Shanghai Municipal Public Works Dept.

Telephone No. Central 1914.

17882

FAT PEOPLE

Reduce! Benefit your health! We also cure Rheumatism and nervousness.

Turkish Bath and Massage Establishment.

PROF. I. K. SEFO,
25 North Szechuen Road.
Phone N. 2768.

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION
No. 2519.

REGISTRATION OF GERMAN AND AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN SUBJECTS.

(Amendment of Permit Condition No. 2.)

Notice is hereby given that Condition 2 of the permits issued to German and Austro-Hungarian Subjects in pursuance of the provisions of Municipal Notification No. 2466 has been amended to read as follows:—

"2. Commencing on Wednesday, May 8, 1918, the holder (if a male) is required to present himself in person twice weekly, on Wednesdays and Sundays, between the hours of 8 a.m. and 6 p.m. at the Police Station of his district in order to have his permit checked by the Police."

On and after Wednesday, May 8, all German and Austro-Hungarian male subjects of 16 years of age and upwards are therefore required to report to the Police twice weekly on Wednesdays and Sundays, instead of once weekly as at present and this Condition must be strictly observed.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, May 4, 1918.

17839

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION
No. 2518.

SPECIAL CONSTABLES.

The Council invites applications from male residents of the Settlement of 21 years of age and upwards, who are not members of either the Volunteer Corps or the Fire Brigade, for enrolment for service under the Council as Special Constables.

Selected applicants, who will enter into agreements with the Council terminable upon one month's notice, will be required to attend periodical drills, to pass a course in the use of fire arms and to undertake such duty as may be assigned to them entailing under normal circumstances night duty for from three to four hours at a time on not more than three days per week.

Applications for enrolment should be made in writing marked "Special Constables" and addressed to the Captain Superintendent of Police at the Central Police Station.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, May 4, 1918.

17838

SZECHWAN PROVINCE
EXPORTERS & IMPORTERS.
Telegraphic Address:
WIDLER, CHUNGKING.
A. B. C. Code 5th. Ed.
Bentley's Complete Phrase Code.

WIDLER & CO. 太司公平 W CHUNGKING

Born 1915—Still Existing

HONMA HOSPITAL,
No. 8a Miller Road. Tel. North 3821.

DR. T. YAMADA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial Universities at Tokio and Fukuoka.)
Internal Medicine,
Children's Diseases.

DR. K. HONMA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)
Women's Diseases,
Confinements, Surgery,
Skin Diseases,
Venereal Diseases.

Business and Official Notices

Auctions

L. Moore & Co., Ltd.

(Established 1874)

Will sell by Public Auction within their Salesrooms

No. 45 Kiangse Road

Today, May 8th

commencing at 10 a.m.

Continuing on Thursday

at 10 a.m.

USEFUL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND SUNDRIES

Comprising:—

Drawingroom suites, Center tables, Square tables, Sideboards, Dinner wagons, Large wardrobes, one Superior Foreign made Teak Dining room suite, White overmantel, Teak mahogany stained overmantels, Easy chairs, Roll top desks, Rattan chairs, File cabinet with drawers, Linen cupboard, Step Ladders (new), Glass flower epergues, Blackwood stands, Corner whatnots, Mincing machines, Leather Travelling Bags, Books, and Novels, Copying press, Motor Car tyres, Brass stair rods, Fire screens, Mantel piece, Grate, Desks, Clock, Double bedsteads, Extension dining tables, Curtain poles, Chairs, Vases, Bookcases, Wooden bedstead with mattress, Typewriting tables, Office chairs, Oil Paintings, Pictures, Glass screen, Folding chair, Clothing, Teak writing desks, Ice chests, Octagon tables, Teak Bookcase (2 parts) New Shirts, Linen Bags and a long line of sundries.

also

1 Hammond Typewriter
1 Barlock Typewriter
1 Ronco Duplicating Outfit
1 Fine toned Piano by "Phiffer" Paris

and

78 cases Canglied Fruits (pratly damaged)

SOW ON VIEW

17872

L. Moore & Co. Ltd.

Established 1874.

Weekly Sundry Cargo Auctions are held every Wednesday in their Upper Salesrooms.

Today at 2.30 p.m.

125 Bundles Black Iron Sheets 25/7—26¾×120. av. weight 160 lbs. 121 Bundles 24×72 av. w. 103 lbs. 2 Iron Drums capacity 107 Gallons. 7 cases Assorted Glass tumblers. 3 cases (each about 100 lbs.) Naphtalene Balls. 30 cases Macaroni, 10×150 lbs. Bags Rondo Coffee, Glass Jars and Vases, 6 pieces Silk. 45 doz. Garters. Hair brushes, Socks, Buttons, Rubber Balls and a quantity of sundries

also

4 cases (240 pieces) Repps, slightly water damaged.

NOW ON VIEW.

17871

YOUR CAN DOUBLE YOUR SALARY!

FOR OVER TWENTY YEARS we have been successfully teaching by mail. We have over one million students living in all parts of the world, thousands of whom, during the past year, have voluntarily reported promotion owing to A. S. C. training.
BY STUDYING IN YOUR OWN HOME, in your spare-time, YOU can qualify for a better position and a LARGER SALARY, without interfering with your present work.
AN HOUR OF DILIGENT STUDY each day will make you a TRAINED MAN and will make you qualified to demand a better position.
AND—once you have become qualified to hold a better job—it will be easy for you to find employment where your better training will be recognized—IN THE WAY OF BIGGER PAY!
LEARN A PROFESSION: any one of the following courses will guarantee you sure advancement and a substantial income. This is your chance to do the work that interests you most!
Just mail your postal TODAY, it will bring you FREE particulars.

Mark X before the Course YOU want and mail coupon TODAY.

Accountancy — Civil Engineering
Bookkeeping — Electric "
Architecture — Mechanical "
Law — Railroad "
Foreign Languages

Write Name and Address

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CORRESPONDENCE, Dept. 31, 34 Nanking Road SHANGHAI

Special Notice To Mariners

No. 504.

China Sea.

Shanghai District.

Yangtsze River—South Channel Entrance.

"Shaohsing" Wreck—Salvage Operations to be Commenced.

NOTICE is hereby given that on or about the 10th May, 1918, salvage operations will be commenced on the Shaohsing Wreck, in the South Channel Entrance to the Yangtsze River.

The Lorcha "Changkong" which has been fitted with auxiliary motor power and salvage equipment, will tend the salvage operations, and when moored in the vicinity of the Wreck will exhibit a Red Flag by day and a Red Light over a White Light by night.

T. J. Eldridge,
Deputy Coast Inspector,
for Coast Inspector,

Coast Inspector's Office,
Shanghai, 7th May, 1918.

Royal Asiatic Society

NORTH CHINA BRANCH.

A MEETING of the Society will be held in the Lecture Hall, 5 Museum Road, on Thursday, May 9th, at 5.30 p.m., when a Lecture, illustrated by lantern slides, will be given by

DR. C. K. EDMUNDS,
President of Canton Christian College,

on

"SOME PHYSICAL FEATURES OF CHINA."

The lecture is based upon observations made during the last twelve years as Observer in charge of the Magnetic Survey of China and Mongolia in behalf of the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

The Meeting is open to the Public.

ISAAC MASON,
Hon. Secretary.

17885

The Penang Harbour Board

Applicants for the position of General Manager are thanked. The position has now been filled.

C. W. BALLANTYNE,
Secretary.

17880

S. R. A.

LADIES PRIZE COMPETITION

Entries for the above close today, at 5 p.m. Entrance fee $1.00.

A. M COLLACO
Secretary and Treasurer
c/o Russo Asiatic Bank

17884

The International Recreation Club

NOTICE

Mr. Y. S. DAY has been appointed Secretary of the Club from this day.

17890

The International Recreation Club

Kiangwan Races

43RD GYMKHANA MEETING.

20th May, 1918.

ENTRIES close at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 9th May, 1918 at the Club House, 126 Bubbling Well Road.

Entry forms may be obtained upon application to the undersigned.

By order,
Y. S. DAY,
Secretary.

17869

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 10

—BILL SMITH—

says:

The conceit of the double standard—that a man can skirt the edge of shady practice in one or more directions without discredit, though his major undertaking will not hold in the complicated fabric of modern business.

There are many Italian Vermouths but good Italian Vermouths are rare. We have to offer and guarantee Elephant Head Brand.

ASK BILL!

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Sole Agents

Shanghai Race Club

REMINDER.

SELLING LOTTERIES will be held at the Grand Stand TODAY, commencing at 5.30 p.m. sharp, on the following Races:—

The CRITERION STAKES
The ECLIPSE STAKES
The SHANGHAI DERBY, No 2
The CHAMPION SWEEPSTAKES, No. 2

The above Lotteries are open to Members of the Country Shanghai, Masonic, American Columbia, Merchant Service Clubs: Cercle Francais, Cercle Sportif Francais, Marine Engineers' Institute and Shanghai Race Club.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club

17882

SPECIALIST

(can speak English well)
For
Venereal and Surgical disease.
Man and Woman's disease.
Skin disease and rheumatism
(studied medicine in Japan, America and Europe)
Charge moderate.
Japanese Dr. K. WATANABE, A.M., M.D.
21 Haining Road (fifth house from North Szechuen Road)
Tele. North 2279.

17846

Shanghai Race Club

SPRING RACE MEETING, 1918

NOTICE

Only Bank-notes issued by the following Banks in Shanghai will be accepted at this Race Meeting:—

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China
Bank of China (Shanghai Issue)
Bank of Communications (Shanghai Issue)
Bank of Taiwan
Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger
Banque de l'Indo Chine
Banque Industrielle de Chine
Commercial Bank of China
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank
International Banking Corporation
Mercantile Bank of India
Netherlands Trading Society (Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij)
Russo-Asiatic Bank
Yokohama Specie Bank.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

17853

DR. N. L DOWNS
Surgeon Dentist

Has moved his office to The Yangtsze Insurance Building 26 The Bund, 3rd floor.
Monday, May 6th.

17829

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 13

W. Z. ZEE & SONS

(ZUNG LEE & SONS, ESTABLISHED 1895)
A1299 BROADWAY & 617 TIENDONG ROAD, SHANGHAI.

Stocks of Metals, Hardware and Sundries.

CONTRACTORS TO GOVERNMENTS, MUNICIPALITIES, RAILWAYS, TRAMWAYS, ETC.

General Office Phone Central 1860
Chinese Dept. Phone Central 1625

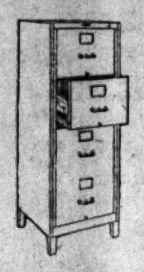
KNAPP & BAXTER, INC.

IMPORTERS -:- EXPORTERS
STEEL PRODUCTS, PROVISIONS
PAPER, CHEMICALS, LEATHER

6 Kiukiang Road

HOME OFFICE
KNAPP & BAXTER, INC.
210 California St.
SAN FRANCISCO

JAPAN BRANCH
KNAPP & BAXTER OF JAPAN, LTD.
75 Main St.
YOKOHAMA



FILING CABINETS

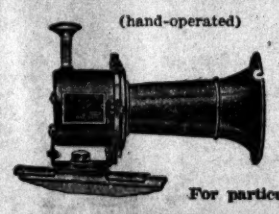
In Steel and Polished Oak

AND SUPPLIES

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

4 Canton Rd., Shanghai Tel. 4778

Stewart WARNING SIGNAL



(hand-operated) is the superior of any hand-operated horn made, no matter what the price may be. It always makes them PAY ATTENTION!

For particulars, apply to the Sole Agents,

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

Cafe Restaurant Trianon

25 AVENUE EDOUARD VII
(Corner Rue Montauban)

OPENING

Saturday, May 11th

A special dinner will be served to celebrate the occasion.

Music in Attendance

Supper after Theatre hours

A. VAN HERWIJUNE, Proprietor.

17881

The Sparklis Aerated Water Factory, Ltd.

Factory:—No. 76 North Szechuen Road.

We manufacture the following varieties of Aerated waters:—
American Ice Cream Soda, Pineappleade, Lemonade, Orangeade, Raspberryade, Gingerale, Sarsaparilla, Cream Lemon, Lime Juice and Soda
PRICE.....$0.75 per dozen and $0.50 per dozen for Soda water
to which should be added $0.72 for the cost of the bottles which will be refunded on return of the empties.

The Water used in the Manufacture of our Aerated Waters is sterilised by the latest process "THE ULTRA VIOLET RAYS" which renders it absolutely GERM-FREE.

Order books, etc. on application

THE EASTERN SYNDICATE, General Managers.
Phone Central 3255. 128a Szechuen Road.

17882

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED: June 15th, small detached, unfurnished house, 4 or 5 rooms, French town or Western district. Apply to Box 232, THE CHINA PRESS.

17897 M.14.

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translator work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1 Museum Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, by an American firm, capable and competent engineer salesman; one used to estimating and figuring on interior building construction. Must be able to understand blueprints. References desired. Apply to Box 212, THE CHINA PRESS.

17851 M.8.

WANTED: Competent Chinese bookkeeper, who can take complete charge of books. One who has a good knowledge of English, and is a good typist, preferable. Good wages. Apply to Box 91, THE CHINA PRESS.

17770-M-14

WANTED: Experienced Chinese stenographer-typist. Must have a good knowledge of the English language. Good wages. Apply to Box 92, THE CHINA PRESS.

17770 M 14

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Good table.

Telephone North 482.

No. 8 Quinsan Gardens
Tel. N. 1946.

To let one large bedroom and sitting room combined, with closed verandah and bathroom attached. Facing South. All modern comforts. Suitable for two Bachelors, or small family.

NEAR Country Club: To let with board, a well-furnished double room in nice home, beautifully cool, suitable for married couple or two bachelor friends. Also single room, telephone and tennis. Apply to Box 228, THE CHINA PRESS.

17889 M.8.10.

TO LET: Furnished or unfurnished rooms, with or without board. Terms moderate. Apply to 12 Fearon Road.

17826 M.8.

SITUATIONS WANTED

COMPETENT efficient and energetic lady steno-typist (Ally) seeks permanent position; also private office work undertaken at home. Moderate salary. A1 references. Apply to Box 223, THE CHINA PRESS.

17877

WANTED: Position by an accountant (American) now employed, thorough knowledge of export and import accounting, can assist or manage office, with local references as to ability and habits, etc. Please apply to Box 219. THE CHINA PRESS.

17865 M.9.

POLISH MAN who has several years' experience, in mercantile firms and banking offices, bookkeeper, with knowledge of English, French, Russian, desires position, 1st-class references. Apply to Box 209, THE CHINA PRESS.

17842 M.8.

RUSSIAN young lady seeks position with children. Terms quite moderate. Knowledge of English limited. Apply to Box 215, THE CHINA PRESS.

17855 M.8.

AMERICAN college graduate, experienced office executive, typist, correspondent, knowing several languages. Seeks position. Willing to travel. Apply to Box 186, THE CHINA PRESS.

17803 M.8.

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE: Cabinet Victrola practically new with 80 recent, well chosen records including the latest dance music. Inspection by appointment. Owner leaving China. Answer at once at Box 229, THE CHINA PRESS.

17896 M.9.

FOR SALE: A handsome pair of Blue and White Vases very large, suitable for a Hall. Apply to Box 224, THE CHINA PRESS.

17878

FOR SALE: Two good volumes on Chinese and foreign porcelains. Price $25.00. Apply to Box 230, THE CHINA PRESS.

17894 M.8.

CLEVELAND motor-cycle, in perfect order. $220. Owner leaving Shanghai. Apply to Box 231, THE CHINA PRESS.

17895 M.10.

FOR SALE: One large American Safe, Yale combination, (Victor Patent), in good condition. Dimensions, Width 5ft. 1in., Depth 3ft., height 6½ft., weight about 3 tons. May be seen at the Astor House Hotel.

17893 M.9.

FOR SALE: 12 h.p. Remington heavy duty kerosene marine engine Complete with reverse gear and all fittings. In A1 condition. Apply C. R. De Witt, No. 38 Rue Baron Gros.

17892

HOUSES TO LET

HOUSE to let, No. 475 Avenue Joffre, detached house, large living room, dining room, four bedrooms, three modern bathrooms, garden, tennis, garage, etc., from June 1st. Raven Trust Company, Ltd. Telephone 60.

17891

HOUSE TO LET: 119 Avenue Road, large six roomed house, with stable, Tls. 90. On view in afternoons after 2 o'clock. Apply to 10 Yangtszepoo Road.

17892 M.10.

TO LET: In a large, beautiful, well-furnished home, with garden, a large bedroom, 2 small rooms and modern bathroom, terms moderate to the right people. No objection to one or two children. Apply to Box 226, THE CHINA PRESS.

17837 M.8.

TO LET: Furnished house in French town, containing six rooms, from July 1st to September 15th or thereafter. Well open Country, mosquito blinds throughout house. Tennis (two courts) and garage. Ten minutes walk from trams. Rental very moderate. Apply to Box 227, THE CHINA PRESS.

17888

TO LET, from June 1st to September 1st, French town, five roomed house, completely furnished, screened and with tennis court. Apply to Box 214, THE CHINA PRESS.

17866 M.8.

TO LET: 450-A Avenue Joffre. Furnished. Rent Tls. 120 per month. Apply to China Realty Co., Ltd., 27 Nanking Road.

17874

TO LET: Elegant 7 roomed detached residence, best part European district, from July 1st. Rent Taels 110. Apply to Box 191, THE CHINA PRESS.

17810

TO LET, 484 Rue Eugene Bard, at Dubail tram. Excellent 6 roomed semi-detached residence. Rent Tls. 70. Apply premises or Hammond, 38 Nanking Road.

17795

MISCELLANEOUS

FREE SERVICES: Anything you can't buy, or sell, on reasonable terms, or wish to inquire and know something. Apply to Cosmopolitan Exchange, 17 Nanking Road.

17825 M.9.

A private Dairy under foreign supervision would like a few good customers for pure unskimmed milk at $1 for 6 large bottles. Apply to Box 167, THE CHINA PRESS.

17866 M.9.

EDUCATIONAL

ENGLISH LESSONS wanted by Russian lady, three hours one week. Please state terms, to Box 233, THE CHINA PRESS.

17898 M.9.

ALLIED Gentleman speaking English, French and German desires to exchange conversation with refined Russian gentleman or lady. Replies to Box 225, THE CHINA PRESS.

17876

Exchange and Mart

EGGS FOR HATCHING: From imported plymouth Rock chickens. Setting of 15 eggs for $3.00. 70% guaranteed. Apply to Box 221, THE CHINA PRESS.

17868 M.9.

FOR SALE: One second hand Kerosene Marine motor, 45 B.H.P., complete, in good condition. Apply to Box 211, THE CHINA PRESS.

17850 M.11.

WANTED to purchase, a bull terrier dog, either pup or full grown; must be a thoroughbred. Reply, stating price and particulars, to Box 200, THE CHINA PRESS.

17830 M.10.

FOR SALE: 200 tons of old baled newspapers U.S. brand at low price. Those interested please communicate with The Eastern Syndicate, 128A Szechuen Road. Phone 3255.

17811 M.8.